...D MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
...E INDIAN RAILWAY
...VELLERS' GUIDE.
...AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
...Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam
...d Daks, Places of Interest—Inland
...the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Informa-
...&c., with a
...LOURED MAP OF INDIA.
...Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

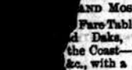
MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,401.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M.				
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6393
9th "	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	.....
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	8005
* 22nd "	ARABIA	7803	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th "	CALEDONIA	7358	MOOLTAN	9021
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	.....
25th "	CALEDONIA	7358	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, sailing at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,338	Schmitt	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ERNA	5,338	Schmitz	22nd May 1908.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	2,000	Belotto	16th May 1908.
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	Mancini	13th June 1908
D. BALDUINO	6,485	Maganini	15th July 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 875; 2nd Class Rs. 560. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have also option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd's from Trieste.

BOMBAY to PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	5,000	.....	12th May 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Palace	17th June 1908.
ISCHIA	5,000	.....	17th July 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 165, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 290.

For further particulars, apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.

No. 99, HORNBY ROAD.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly ...bay) having REMOVED from Edm... to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park ..., Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 4th May	9 a.m.	P. D. & Co*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 7th May	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Fri. 1st May	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,515 tons, on MONDAY, 4th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 9th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

30th April, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4222	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4594	P. Radossich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and *vice versa*.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th May 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surveon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles (Genoa or Naples)	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	655	*1135	570	*920	429	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sos. Rs. 1,035, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
City of Glasgow	..	.....	Apr. 28	.....	May 19
City of Benares	..	Apr. 19	.....	May 10	June 1
City of Calcutta	..	May 29	.....	June 9	July 1
City of Karachi	..	June 4	.....	June 22	July 15
Trafford Hall	..	June 22	.....	July 10	Aug. 2
City of London	..	July 11	.....	July 21	Aug. 13
City of Manchester	..	July 30	.....	Aug. 8	Sept. 1
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 22	Aug. 21	.....	Sept. 13
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 22	.....	Sept. 5	Sept. 1
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26	Oct. 20
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 12	.....	Oct. 23	Nov. 23
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 5	Nov. 23
City of London	..	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 25	Dec. 21 1909
Merton Hall	..	Nov. 26	Dec. 5	.....	Jan. 1
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 26	.....	Dec. 14	Jan. 7
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1909	.....	Dec. 31	Jan. 23
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 19	.....	Jan. 26	Feb. 20

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will Sail:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
*KAISER	5826	von, Holdt	8th May.
†PRACSIDENT	5100	Muhlenbec	15th May.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1908.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Hoorjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Papor and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 600.000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SEASONABLE NOVELTIES AND SPECIALITIES

ARTISTIC and DISTINCTIVE IN DESIGN.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The

OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

SOLE AGENTS.

W. H. THORNS & Co.. 13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 2-8

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for ~~Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic~~ Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.

BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS, OPPOSITE VICTORIA Ddocks.

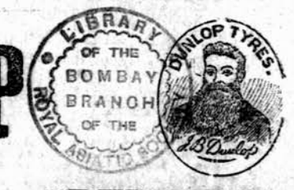
J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 498, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DUNLOP MOTOR TYRES.



FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE.

From 1st May

BUT **NOT**

REDUCED IN QUALITY.

"British is Best."

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,

49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

New Price Lists can be had from all Motor Dealers, or direct from the above address.

LIPTONS PICKLES.

PREPARED IN OUR OWN FACTORY.

ASSORTED CASES OF THREE DOZEN.

PINTS, PATENT STOPPERED GLASS BOTTLES.

Assortment.

12 MIXED PICKLES. 6 PICALILLI 6 CAULIFLOWER
3 FINE GHERKINS. 3 WALNUTS 6 ONIONS.

PRICE PER CASE OF 3 DOZEN.

28 Rupees **8** annas.

No Charge for Packing, Placed Free on Rails, or Free Wharf, Bombay. Cash with Order or V. P.

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
14, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 312,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A. Cantab), Bar-at-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab; Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.; Director, Punjab Co-operative Bank, Ltd.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., etc., etc.

1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum
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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that GOPIKABAI widow, the mother and guardian of Raghunath Purshotam and Ahilyabai, the son and daughter respectively of Purshotam Dadaji, deceased, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto, either by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their Office, No. 67, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to any such claim, if there be any, of which they shall not have received any notice and such claim will be deemed to have been waived.

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SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Sweet Bhatty ground, situate at Worli, Shambhoo Mahadev Pakhadi, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2293 3,9 square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1147, and Street No. 115, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3114, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the Government ground, on or towards the West by the property of Janardhan Purshotum, on or towards the North by the Government ground, and on or towards the South by the vacant ground of Lukhmidas Mill's property.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Sweet Bhatty ground, situate at Worli, Shambhoo Mahadev Pakhadi, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1299 5-9 square yards, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 1663, and Street No. 6621, and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3104, and Pot No. 1 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East, West and North by the property of Bhasker Jagannath, and on or towards the South by the property of Janardhan Purshotam.—Dated this 30th day of April, 1908.

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ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady. Only EUROPEANS need apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 495, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

IRONSTONE BURGUNDY.—Are you in want of a tonic or restorative, if so, Ironstone Burgundy will put new life into you. Rs. 1-4 per bot., Rs. 13-8 per dozen, PHILLIPS & Co.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad, Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Nicely Annas' Annual Subscription Re. 1 including Postage

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAWN—MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR.—Panchgani, Mahableshwar Line. Apply BAPOO SHERKAR, Road Office at Wai.

THE 4 CYLINDER BRITISH-BUILT HORBICK CAR is now being manufactured at almost the same price as the Single Cylinder Car. Call and see it at the Sole Agents Garage, HILL SAWYER & Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—OFFICE ROOMS in COX'S Building.

TO LET.—You or those that do not Subscribe regularly to a daily paper, know that they can have this paper delivered at their homes for Rs. 20 per annum. The Subscription for 6, 3 or 1 month, is Rs. 11,8 and 2 Cash, respectively.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 182, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 10 per annum (inclusive of postage.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.
ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 100 Bales, Broach Machine Ginned Good Cotton.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Lower Colaba, in the Jetha of Messrs. Bhimji Shamji & Co. and by their order, the following bales of cotton:—
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Goculdas Dossa and Co.—
100 bales, Broach machine ginned good cotton.
A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the bales should be taken delivery of by next day.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
Furniture such as almiras, cupboards, dining table, chairs, dressing and washband tables, writing table, glassware, crockeryware, large size safe made to order.
20 Volumes International Library of Famous Literature.
at 3 p. m.
Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF DECAUVILLE MOTOR CAR.

On MONDAY, the 4th Instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort.
One 14 H.-P. 2 Cylinder Decauville Motor Car, with tonneau body and side entrance, 5 seated, in good order, speed 30 miles per hour, substantially built, Radiator of full capacity, suitable for Indian climate, fitted with engine of Decauville's own make, very little used.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Ambawady, (Dr. D'Silva's bungalow, Mazagon, near Tram Terminus), the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, marble-topped tables and teapoys, drawing-room sofas and chairs, corner and side cabinets, bedsteads, mirror-door almiras, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, English Chesterwood safe, sweet toned cabinized cottage piano, by Schnider, air-gun rifle, pictures, carpets, windproof lamps, large size ice chest, table ornaments, plateware, glassware and crockery, etc., the property of Mrs. M. Elliott and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view two days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 1st MAY, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSE FITTINGS.

Under the instructions from the B. I. S. N. Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), in the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon:
A quantity of wooden material of horse fittings.
MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 1st MAY, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, F. P. bales of Cotton, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.
In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX. of 1890 and under instruction from G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, wheat and linseed in bags, tilly and jowari in bags, rice in bags, cases of tea, boxes of cigars, cases of provision, bundle of iron pipes, iron bars, cases of paint, bags of coal, bundles of tobacco, boxes of ghee, box of medicine, fullpressed bales of cotton, bundle of coir ropes, empty casks, bundles of bagging, lot of condemned sheets, boxes of sundries, waste paper and records, and other miscellaneous articles, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VICTORIAS AND HORSES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jaitha Lukha and Co., and on account and risk of Soorjee Damjee, an insolvent, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—
9 victorias and 18 horses.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Maneeklal, Solicitors, at their Office, No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
One Lot Lady's shoes.
1 double barrell hammerless gun, by Fraser Edinburgh, with case.
AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddles.
BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 1st MAY, 1908.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.
CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5, MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

SAYS THE BULK OF BOMBAY—
Mr. Hamilton FAVORS our Clubs.
„ Stanley ADHERES to our Flor-de-Ganesha.
„ Greenhalgh PATRONIZES our Specials.
„ Gerrand RECOMMENDS our Nelson.
„ Kale LIKES our Togo.
And the Civil Officers, as a whole, ADMIRE
OUR PLANTERS.
MURUGAPPA,
No. 24, TEJOOKAYA BUILDINGS,
Opp. The Police Hospital,
New Nagpada, Byculla, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK,
FOR 1908.
Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c.
Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the
"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,"
GREEN STREET.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 61, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTE[illegible]
Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions [illegible]

SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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WHISKY.

Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

ree Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.

SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,

OR RETAIL FROM

Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,

VICTORIA TERMINUS

AND

DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)

F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)

From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.

A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)

R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)

From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

GENERAL

FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS,

FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,

13, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure. English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS FLEAS MOTHS BEETLES

TINS & BOTTLES ONLY.

ITCHING HUMOUR ON HEAD AND FACE

Became Unbearable—Little Girl Suffered Terribly—Would Tear Her Flesh—Grew Thinner Day by Day—Now Healthier than Ever.

CUTICURA CURED HER ECZEMA PERMANENTLY

"Last August I found a little pimple exactly on the crown of my little daughter's head. It began to grow larger and larger, and later it broke and humour came from it. The head began to be covered with an eruption with humour exuding freely. Annie suffered terribly, and her head was so itchy that she scratched it until she tore the flesh, and at night we had to tie her hands, the itching was so fearful. The eruption spread over the whole of her head, down part of her back, and even over her face. A doctor's ointment did her no good. In fact, it seemed to make the trouble worse, and the itching increased until it was unbearable. If one spot healed another became worse. When the trouble started her health began to fail, she was peevish, and grew thinner day by day. I was in despair. At last I tried Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. At the very first application the itching stopped, as if by magic, and her head became better every day. In ten days the humour ceased altogether, and by the time I had used one set of Cuticura Remedies she was almost cured. I got another set, and in a month she was entirely cured, so that you could not tell where the eruption had been. That was three months ago and there has never been any sign of a recurrence since. Her health is better than ever, and I ascribe her condition entirely to Cuticura Remedies. Her hair is growing thicker and thicker, too. Mrs. Johra Bisset, E. Lumbennie, Newburgh, Fife N. B., June 14, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A single Set is often Cured. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

B.C.

"APENTA"

Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6.

Fine Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

This elder brother evidently knows how to play doctor, in real earnest. He knows about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His mother told him. Her mother told her, and her grandmother's mother told her mother. It's the one standard cough medicine for children

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is entirely free from narcotics or poison of any kind. It is the great remedy the world over for colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, la grippe, and all bronchial complaints.

Accept no substitute or cheap and worthless imitation. Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,

BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR:

ARTHUR KOPPEL'S

LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:

STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS

Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons

TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES

Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.

For immediate supply.

STOCK-TAKING SALE.

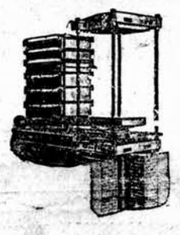
IN order to reduce our enormous stock of Music and Musical Instruments, a special cash discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on all purchases of ten rupees and upwards during the month of May 1908. This is a good opportunity for buying a Piano, Organ, Banjo, or any other instrument.

S. ROSE & CO.

FORT BOMBAY.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.



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SWAN

Registered Trade Mark

GOLD & Co.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Also Makers of No 78 Bvd. Butts.

No. 600.

TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are specially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory conscious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda writes that:—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

P. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that:—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopeless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Fultala 2,701 tons, Captain W. W. Allen sailed yesterday for Akyab in ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Koerber 3,163 tons, Captain A. Foreste, will sail to-day for Trieste &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Garscube, 2,297 tons Captain W S Storey arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam 2,041 tons Captain J P Toms arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE steamer Asgard 2,712 tons Captain Reick arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
H M S Lapwing.....Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith...R Navy
H M S Redbreast ...Lt-Comdr W Hose ..... R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ...Capt J C Horder.....R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge...Capt S D Vale .....R I Marine
H M S Highflyer ...Capt Rickly .....R Navy

FOREIGN NAVY.

Surprise.....Lt-Comdr Banal .....French Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 30.

Ahmadi .....1640 Hughes.....B & P S Co
Alavi .....2324 Frium-Hill.....B & P S N Co
Beme.....1899 Taylor .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Budree .....1439 Lloyd .....H A Hassum
Bulimba .....1607 Sewell ..... M M & Co
Calcmess ...2222 Taylor .....W & A G & Co
Frankdale ...3100 Kiddl.....T M & Co
Fitzclarence...2589 McLannan.....W & A G & Co
Frankly .....3617 Yell .....W & A G Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Ishami .....1604 Newby .....B & P S N Co
Kirly Bank ...2092 Kerr ..... W & A G & Co
Kasara ..... 505 Chappell .....M M & Co
Kola ..... 570 Cole .....P Gulf .....M M & Co
Loch Tay.....3416 Stephen .....W & A G Co
Lalpoora.....2124 Fry .....M M & Co
Monsori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Nizam .....2041 Toms .....T Morrison & Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Peninsular ...3047 Aden ....13-16 P & O Co
Oriental .....3085 Palmer ... Aden...1-5 P & O S N Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter.....A. H. Hassum
Trafalgar.....2730 Knapp.....K Nixon & Co
Warcoonga ...1609 Bumber.....M M & Co
Wharra .....2553 Shephard .....N F M M & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—APRIL 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Macintosh.	3043	Leuneo	Dunkirk	5-5	F M & Co
C&E Newby Hall..	2841	Parkinson, K'chi...		3-5	K N & Co
M Fultala.....	2701	Allen.....	Galle.....	30-4	M M & Co
N Hartport ...	2503	Holman	N F.....	R A Willis	
P Umhlali...	2143	Richards, M'borough...		W & A G & Co	
Q Mozaffari...	1387	Molony...Stream...		1-5	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Courland ...	760	Ebrahim. G Ports		30-4	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani.....	552	Shamsudin B'nagar.		2-5	Bo S N Co Ld
SatrSunji ...	547	Hocsein...M'lore...		1-5	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cv of Benares.	4209	Morrison, K'chi...		1-5	K N & Co
2 Mossilia	3250	Thomson....L'pool		14-5	W & A G Co
3 Senator	3048	Atkinson ...Havre...		5-5	K Nixon & Co
4 Reichenfels	2834	Poffhart...Hamburg		4-5	Glde & Co
6 Shahilum	1918	Davison...M'tius...		8-5	H A Hassum
8 Koerber ...	4164	Foresti...Trieste...		1-5	A L S N Co
9 Gutenfels...	3551	Diedrichsen. K'chi...		10-5	Glade & Co
10&11 Arcadia	3534	Valentine. Shanghai		12-5	P & O Co
15 Gorjistan...	2900	Scott ...Genoa		3-5	M M & Co
16 Kaiser.....	1718	Holdt ...Z'bar		8-5	A Strandes

H W V D

Linga	943	McDiarmid ...K'chi...		1-5	M M & Co

M W D D

Canara.....	3889	Kerr .....K'chi.....		1-5	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Garscube s	Storey	Calcutta, Apl 17
30	Nizam s	Toms	Calcutta, Mar 27
	Asgard s	Reick	Newport, Apl 1

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Kolaa	Cobe.....	Persian Gulf, &c
	Futtala s.....	Allen	Akyab

The steamer Koerber, Foreste for Trieste &c. obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load on Thursday:—
Steamer Canara for Persian Gulf &c.
„ Newby Hall, for Karachi.
„ Ahmadi, for Jedah.
„ Gutenfels, for Hamburg &c.
„ Alavi, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA. ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Names.	From
26	Thongwa	F Herrington	Rangoon
	Tanglin	T J Thompson	Chittagong
	Westminister	W Dumcombe	Simons Bay
27	Inchborva	D Nicholas	Bombay
	Anine	L M Wis	Aden
	Tooksang	T A Michell	Singapore
	Sangola	H P Stunt	Fuji
	Hyndford	J Horne	Karachi
	Shadwell	J T Douglas	Madras

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line s. s. City of Vienna arrived Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 28th.

The B. I. S. N. s. s. Dunera left Suez on the afternoon of the 29th.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Macedonia with the homeward Mails of the 25th instant arrived at Aden at 8-30 p. m. on Wednesday the 29th April.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia with the outward Mails of the 24th instant past here at 3 a.m. on Thursday the 30th April.

DAILY EXPORTS—April 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilea s—125 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co; 100 tons coal Shaw Wallace and Co; 3,515 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 76 casks skins Nizamuddin and Co; 18 bales wool S Gumbhirchund; 14 bales wool K Balkisondas; 125 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co; 101 cwts gum J Nurbheram.

FOR HAVRE.

Senator s—8,320 cwts crushed bones M Jamal; 350 cwts rapeseed H Kanji; 2,000 cwts rapeseed; 1,000 cwts linseed and 1,100 cwts mustardseed Volkart Bros; 500 cwts mustardseed J Fachiri; 4,982 cwts linseed and 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 2,575 cwts myrabollams W Becher: 2,000 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macintosh s—110 bales cotton, F F Cambell and Co; 376 cwts poppyseed Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,040 cwts poppyseed, Worman and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed H Maganlal: 1,050 cwts myrabollams A Khimji.

FOR GENOA.

City of Benares s—1,000 cwts linsed Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—120 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 10 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 40 bales hemp, G Radhakesondas; 2,000 cwt rapeseed; and 1,000 cwt weedseed Volkart Bros; 1,500 cwts weedseed, Baner and Krause; 2,000 cwts castorseed and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 50 bales cotton-waste C Heerji and Co; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Gorjistan s—115 bales aloe fibre, K Visram and Co; 25 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 53 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

Gutenfels s—4,000 cwts castorseed and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—3 bales twist, M Ostermeyer and Co; 110 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HULL.

Umblali s—50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 1,050 cwts myrabollams and 150 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji, 8,008 cwts cottonseed, W Becher.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. "KOERBER."

The following is the List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koerber," to-day:—

Anderson, Mrs C A
Ahmed, Mr M
Barnham, Mr and Mrs H D
Burns, Mr Cecil L
Brasher, Mr A W
Buelle, Mr L
Brunner, Dr
Bolton, Major
Besshardt, Revd and Mrs R and child
Berckefeldt, Mr and Mrs von F, and 2 children
Banister, Mr
Bhedwar, Mr S D
Ciravegna, Mrs B, 2 children and infant
Carr, Mrs M
Chopra, Mrs B, 2 children and infant
Colonnello, Mr S
Chopra, Miss B
Dixey, Revd A D
Deane, Mr H H
Davey, Mr and Mrs
Dadyaett, Mr and Mrs S C
Ferris, Col and Mrs W B
Foster, Lt-Col and Mrs
Feez, Mr and Mrs F
Gordon, Major and Mrs D G F
Guggir, Mr J
Gubbin, Lt-Col C F
Grant, Lt-Col Ch
Hollmann, Mr G
Hottinger, Mr E
Hadow, Revd B U
Ingram, Mr G S
Ingram, Miss
Jackson, Mr and Mrs F J
Knight, Mr and Mrs H M
Lely, Sir Frederick S V
Murray, Lt-Col G
Morwitz, Mr S
Medley, Mr L
Mansfield, Gen and Mrs H
Mueller, Mr and Mrs J
Metzker, Mrs and child
Mitchell, Mr
MacNee, Mr and Mrs J
Moore, Mr and Mrs J M
Picton, Major R E
Pearson, Mrs E G
Petitt, Mr
Pittar, Mrs
Parmentier, Mr H
Padmji, Mr K B
Rambolds, Revd W
Rimington, Mr F C
Reed, Capt
Reeves, Col F C
Russell, Mrs L P
Russell, Miss
Ricketts, Mr E
Ragg, Miss
Sanocki, Mr K
Shiverdtiger, Mr
Smith, Mr D S
Shelton Mr G
Swetenham, Mr and Mrs
Schumacher, Mr E
Stromeyer, Mr A
Stokes, Revd
Sett, Mr M K
Szentirmay, Mr von B
Schmidt, Mr A
Sister Mary Monica
Sister St Joseph
Tietz, Mr R
Tiefermann, Mr F
Unger, Mr G
Vasconcellos de, Mr and Mrs, and 2 children and maid
Vithaldas Chintaman Patwardhan, Mr
Watson, Mr J
Wohlwend, Mr H Y Z
Young, Mr D A

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	8	6	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	14	9	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	8	6	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	20	16	36
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	4	23
G Mahim and Worli	7	7	14
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	21
Total	61	55	162
Total plague deaths to date	142,873		
Same date last year	65	48	113

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
18	8

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Death.
1	0

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

April, 23th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	19	29	3
B	151	103	16
C	62	122	30
D	49	49	10
E	149	187	25
F & G	52	4	0
Total to date...	442	494	84
Total rats killed.....			936

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HOOPER—KUNNING—April 28, at Christ Church, Gorakhpore, by Rev. J. Pemberton, Alfred Paul Hooper, Press Superintendent, B. & N.-W. Railway son of T. R. Hooper, A. R. I. B. A., of Redbill, Surrey, to Ann Sarah Maud Kunning, eldest daughter of Ann and the late George Kunning, I. S. M. D.

DEATHS.

BUTCHER—Easter Morn, at Minbu, Burma, of cholera, Brian Sydney, the beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Butcher, P. W. D., aged 1 year.

DOUGLAS—April 26, at Broadway Road, Bangalore, Frank Robert Eardley Douglas, son of J. E. Douglas, Bangalore Police, aged 8 years.

DAVIS—April 21, at Chunar, of peritonitis, Henry, Alfred Davis, I. S. M. D., Retired List, aged 58 years

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER

AND

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,

62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED

Always in Stock.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO SITTES displayed in large Variety.

Kemp & Co Ltd

"BETTER THAN QUININE."

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE—MADE from the active principle of the Chiretta Plant, which has only been isolated by D. S. Kemp, F. C. S. HAS a most remarkable effect in MALARIAL FEVER, NEURALGIA, WANT of APPETITE, &c. The following are the compounds we manufacture.

		Rs. a.
SACCHARO—CHIRETTINE	1½ oz. bottle	1 8
" "	3 " "	1 8
" "	4 " "	2 8
CHIRETTOVIN.....	per 24 " "	2 8
" "	" 12 " "	1 0

This is a rich wine, elegant and palatable, giving all the Tonic effects of Chiretta.

CHIRETTONES—Per box of 100 Re. 1. These contain 5 grains of Saccharo-Chirettine in each, the cheapest and most effective Fever Cure in existence—

		Rs. a.
CHIRETTONES—Antimalarial, (Better than Quinine Compound Antimalarial Pills)	Bottle of 25	0 12
" "	" " 100	1 12
CHIRETTONES with Iron	" " 25	0 12
" "	" " 100	1 12
CHIRETTONES CAMPHORATED ...	" " 25	0 12
" "	" " 100	1 12
CHIRETTONES with Arsenic and Strychnia	" " 25	0 12
" "	" " 100	1 12
CHIRETTONES AMMONIATED ...	" " 25	0 12
" "	" " 100	1 12

Better than Ammoniated Quinine—

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co Ltd

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 0-11a. Low water, 5-28m., 6-2a.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament —R. F. A., Kirkee, vs. Royal Scots, on Marine Lines Maidan; Parsee Pioneers vs. Pioneer Hockey Club, Gymkhana Maidan.

P. and O. steamer "Caledonia," with the English Mails of 17th instant, due to arrive at 6 a.m.

The Orient Theatre, adjourned extraordinary general meeting, office of Sir D. M. Petit. 5 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, May 2.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Annual meeting, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Albert Hall, Waudby Road, 5-25 p.m. Opening ceremony, Spring Mill, Dadar, 5-30 p.m. Band, Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 0-5m., 0-51a. Low water, 6-1m., 6-42a.

Sunday, May 3.—2nd Sunday after Easter. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 0-41m. 1-30a. Low water, 6-34m., 7-21a.

Monday, May 4.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h, 2m., High water, 1-16m., 2-9a. Low water 7-7m., 6-0a.

Tuesday, May 5.—Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 1-50m., 2-49a. Low water, 7-41m. 8-42a.

Wednesday, May 6.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m., Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting. Albion Spinning and Weaving Company, first ordinary general meeting, Oriental Buildings, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 2-23m., 3-30a. Low water, 8-17m., 9-38a.

Thursday, May 7.—Indore Malwa United Mills, 13 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 3-0m., 4-14a. Low water, 8-59m., 11-3a.

To judge human character rightly, a man may sometimes have very small experience provided he has a very large heart.

—*Bulwer Lytton.*

TRAMCAR ACCIDENTS.—On Wednesday evening A C. Gonsalves, a Native Christian, employed on board H. M. S. "Lapwing," was getting out of an electric tramcar in motion on Esplanade Road, near the Secretariat, when a central pole on the tram track struck him on the head and knocked him down. Both his hands were also injured and he was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment. Khatu Hemraj, a Hindu, was getting into an electric tramcar in motion at Nagdevi on Wednesday, when he slipped from the footboard and fell. The rear wheel passed over his right foot crushing the tips of his toes. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

STREET ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Haji Abdulla Razak's two children and an ayah were being driven in a victoria along Queen's Road, when one of the children dropped its cap. The gharry was stopped and as the coachman got down to pick up the cap, the horse shied at a passing gharry and bolted amid the screams of the occupants. On noticing this, Sub-Inspector Adams of the Mounted Police galloped after the gharry, got hold of the reins and at considerable risk to himself stopped the horse.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At the Sir J. J. Hospital yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Patharibai, a Hindu beggar, residing in Borivli village. On the 18th instant the deceased was seen crossing the railway line near the Borivli Railway Station and as the Surat passenger train was passing at the time, the gate-keeper at the level-crossing shouted out but the woman was too feeble and old to move and the engine coming up knocked her down. She was picked up unconscious and brought to Bombay. She was kept in the hospital, where she succumbed to the injuries on Wednesday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE OF A MILL-HAND:—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday held an inquest in the Sir J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Gangabai (20), a Hindu woman, mill-hand living with her husband and her mother-in-law, near Two Tanks. On Monday morning her mother-in-law slapped her and pulled her hair for not doing the household work properly. She felt annoyed at this and when she returned from work in the evening she brought with her half a tola of opium which she had purchased from a licensed opium vendor's shop and swallowed the drug before going to bed. Her husband and mother-in-law heard her breathe heavily. They found her suffering from poisoning and removed her to the hospital where she died on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the above Company was held yesterday at the office of the Company, Fort, Mr. Leslie Crawford presiding.

The Directors in their Report stated:—"Your Directors beg to submit herewith the Twenty-fifth Annual Report and statement of accounts made up to the 31st March last. The balance of profit and loss amounts to Rs. 67,146-3-9 to which should be added Rs. 1,642-12-3, the amount brought forward from last year's account after payment of Rs. 2,000-0-0 as Bonus to the staff voted at the last General Meeting, making a total of Rs. 61,789-0-0 available for distribution. This amount your Directors propose to apportion as follows:—To dividend at Rs. 10 per share, Rs. 50,000; to depreciation of Secunderabad premises, Rs. 5,000; to furniture and fixtures, Rs. 5,000; to balance to be carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 8,789 —total Rs. 68,789. The stock has been carefully taken at or below cost and allowance made for depreciation. The outstandings have also been further reduced notwithstanding that there has been a large increase in business. Mr. James P. Chrystal has temporarily resigned his seat on the Board owing to his departure to Europe on leave, and Mr. H. R. Dunk has been appointed in his place. Your Directors report with great regret the death of Mr. E. Bollam which took place in Bombay on the 19th instant, and in doing so they desire to place on record their keen sense of the loss which the Company has sustained in being deprived of his valuable aid. Mr. Bollam joined the Company's service in the beginning of 1891 and was entrusted with the management since 1893 and as a mark of appreciation of his services his name was added to the Board in 1906. Mr. Bollam's great experience and business capacity has proved very valuable to the Company whose interests he always had at heart, and under whose management the Company has prospered. The Auditors, Messrs A. F. Ferguson & Co., vacate their office, but are eligible for re-election. The dividend will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 3rd June 1908."

The Report was adopted.

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share was declared.

Messrs. Ferguson and Company were appointed auditors.

A bonus equal to one month's salary was allowed to such employes of the Company as the General Manager recommended.

Mr. Nathoobhai Tricumji, a shareholder, observed that looking to the enormous rise that had taken place in the cost of living in Bombay, the employes should be given one month's salary as bonus.

It was resolved to pay a special bonus to the widow of Mr. Bollam, the late Manager.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

IT was unanimously decided at the meeting of the Planters Association of Ceylon, held at Kandy on the 24th April, to nominate Mr. Edgar Turner as Planting Member of the Ceylon Legislative Council. The Hon'ble Mr. E. Rosling, the retiring Member, in proposing his name, said that he had been associated with Mr. Turner from the time when they both, being neighbouring "creepers," shared the sorrows of pocket checkroll. They had even discussed the labour question together and yet they had been friends!

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 28, was 1,198, giving a death-rate of 61·84 per annum per thousand as against 51·31 the corresponding period of last year, and 92·98 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 54 died from fevers; 462, plague; 48, small-pox; 31, measles; 5, cholera; 55, phthisis; 62, diseases of the nervous system; 169, affections of the respiratory organs; 51, diarrhœa; 15, dysentery; 35, still-born; 85, old-age and debility; 25, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 41; Brahmin, 47; Lingaet, 7; Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 597; Hindu low caste, 138; Musalman, 250; Parsee, 32; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 31; Eurasian, 4; European, 3; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 348 as against 346 the corresponding period of last year, and 327 the average over the past five years.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"Government Gazette", April 30.

Mr Narhar Bapu Joshi, Extra Head Karkun and Magistrate of the Third Class, taluka Nasik in the district of Nasik, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr Govind Balwant Laghate, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Bhiwndi, is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 200 during his deputation to that Court or pending further orders.

Mr Sayaji Shivaji Poredi, Acting Huzur Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district,

Mr Vinayak Vithal Tilak appointed Judge, Small Causes Court, Poona. Mr Vishwanath Vaikunth Wagh to be First Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge. Mr Gopal Ramchandra Gokhale to be First Class Third Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr Gajanan Keshav Kanekar, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sholapur, was in charge of the current duties of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sholapur, in addition to his own, from the 4th March to 15th April both days inclusive.

Mr Vaman Narayan Ranurkar to be First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr Mulji Kalidas Acting Mamlatdar of taluka Mandvi in the district of Surat, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr M B Waigankar, Acting Head Accountant, Kolaba held charge of the office of the Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba, for the period from 22nd January to 7th February in addition to his own duties.

Mr Purushottam Bapuji Phadke, Acting Huzur Deputy Collector, Sholapur, acted as Assistant Collector, of Excise, Sholapur and Bijapur Districts, from the 6th to the 17th December both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

The furlough granted to Mr Ibrahim S D Ahmadi LCE, FRIBA, Executive Engineer, extended by one month.

Mr Suryashankar Bajibhai Vaidya to practise as Pleader in the Ahmedabad District

Mr Vasudev Yashavant Watve, B A, LLB, to practise as a Pleader in the Dharwar District

Mr Bhimaji Ramchandra Kulkarni, BA, LLB, practise as a pleader in the Bijapur District

Mr Raghunath Vamanrao Muzumdar, BA, LLB, is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr Bhaishankar Gopalji, Aval Karkun, Bulsar, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence of Mr Manilal Ajitrai on one month's privilege leave or pending further orders.

Mr Dhirajram Abbeshankar, Shirastedar to the District Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha on Rs 40, is appointed to act as Thandar of Pandu on Rs 100 during the absence of Mr Keshavlal Brijlal on privilege leave for two months or until further orders.

Mr Mohanlraj Ramchandra Thergaonkar, Deputy Chitnis, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar and Chitnis to the Collector of East Khandesh during the absence of Mr Laxim

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

MERCY.

The "Statesman":—Mercy droppeth not as the gentle dew from heaven in the court of Mr. P. N. Dutt, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta; it seems in fact to be somewhat unduly strained. Yesterday, for instance an old woman and her two children were brought before this magistrate at the instance of the stationmaster of the Kidderpore Dock Junction charged with the theft of a quantity of cinders valued at four annas. This is a case which on the face of it suggests that a mere warning or at the most the binding over of the accused might have sufficied unless there were special reasons or severity. But Mr. Dutt, sentenced the unfortunate woman to a week's rigorous imprisonment and ordered the two children to be detained until the rising of the court. In another case an up-country-man, who declared himself to have been in a starving condition at the time and who complained that he had already suffered much in being taken from place to place by the police, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for the theft of a brass lotah worth probably only a few annas. In any case this punishment appears to us out of proportion to the offence, but in view of a recent official expression of opinion that cases of theft which could be traced to the prevailing scarcity should not be dealt with severely, we think Mr. Dutt would have done well to have remanded the case for inquiries.

GUNS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

The "Englishman":—The question of gun-running in the Persian Gulf, is unfortunately, far from being a new one, neither is there any novelty in the trade in arms of precision that goes on in Afghanistan, with or without the connivance of the Amir's officials. In 1898 the matter received very serious consideration, and special agreements were entered into with Persia with a view to check the Gulf traffic. The matter will have however, to be taken seriously in hand again. It is possible that in time the Amir will come to see that it is to his advantage, as much as it is to ours, that the trade should cease in Afghanistan. The Persian patrol of the Gulf, and the Persian Customs have not done much to check gun running across the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf, and since the commencement of the Persian anarchy even these slight checks have been removed. Therefore we must take up this work for ourselves. If necessary the gun boats cruising in the Gulf must be increased in number, and patrols instituted to watch the roads that approach the Perso-Baluch-Afghan frontier. Already activity is being displayed in this direction. Considerable ventures have been interrupted by our gun boats, and a force is out watching for gun runners who are making northward. The task is a very difficult one, however, especially in this season, when the dreary desert country becomes daily more and more like a landscape in the infernal regions. The smugglers running their cargoes in at half a dozen small ports between Minab near Bander Abbas, and Ras Arubah, have the choice of a score of unfrequented roads the easiest of which strike north and east through Bashakerd and Geh, skirting Rudbar, and Bampur, working through broken hills and deserts, behind the coastal range and south of the Narmeshir range, or through the tumbled clay Baluch hills. The sufferings these caravans have to endure are however terrible. Water is scare, and salt. For 200 miles in Baluchistan, and for a hundred in Persian territory, the tracks lie across absolute desert, manless, treeless, birdless.

INCAPACITY AT KABUL.

The "Pioneer":—Although the India Office may point out that the Afghan tribesmen who have joined the Mohmands are quite beyond the control of Kabul, the Amir's responsibility for the good behaviour of his subjects must still be insisted upon. Several of the mullahs who are most active in preaching jehad are favoured persons at the court of Kabul, and two at least stand high in the personal esteem of the Amir himself. Pressure could be brought to bear upon these malignants at any rate, while at the same time military measures should be taken at Jellalabad and Dakka to stop any "lashkars" from proceeding westwards. There is a large military force at the disposal of the Governor of the former place and he could easily break up the tribal gatherings in Ningrahar. The point, too, seems to have been overlooked in London that *khasadars*, the militia of Afghanistan, are in the fighting-line on our frontier, while Kabul-made ammunition is being widely sold at almost nominal prices. At the present moment a considerable body of Khugianis, who come from as far west as Gandamak, are reported to be on the march towards Dakka. They will have to pass close to Jellalabad and it is idle to say that they are out of control. They could be forced back upon their villages easily enough, and their fanaticism would last out the threat of severe punishment for their families are at the mercy of the Afghan officials. There may be some excuse for tribesmen who own only nominal allegiance to Kabul for having made common cause with the Mohmands at the instigation of the mullahs, but the case of Afghans living in the settled districts south of the Kabul River is on a different footing. They can certainly be kept in hand as they were in 1897, and a little wholesome coercion applied to them now would have an immediate effect throughout the tribal hinterland. If matters are allowed to drift owing to the supineness of the Kabul authorities the present rouble may spread along the whole Indo-Afghan border. The Amir should not need a reminder from the Government of India that his measure of responsibility is very great.

THE BLOSSE LYNCH.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—In view of the interest that is now centering around the "Blosse Lynch" a few particulars regarding this now historic boat and the route on which she runs as given us by a correspondent with personal knowledge of both, will be of interest:—The "Bloose Lynch" is a flat-bottomed paddle steamer with accommodation forward for about 300 deck passengers and a saloon with cabins aft for eight or ten first-class travellers. She is controlled by a crew of several Europeans and a number of native assistants, the latter being chiefly Chaldeans, descendants of the old Assyrians, fine, upstanding, hearty looking men in whom their officers have great confidence. The captain has had many years' experience in running the company's boats on the Tigris and the Karun river and the first mate is an able man with several years' service on the same line. The "Blosse Lynch carries a fair amount of cargo on each trip and has also the contract for the mail. The concession granted to Messrs. Lynch by the Turkish Government only allows them to run a limited number of boats on the route, but the traffic is considerably augmented by a large barge and sometimes two being attached to the steamer on every run. These barges are filled with merchandise and by these means double the amount of goods is taken up the river each trip. This is not by any means the first time the "Blosse Lynch" has been under fire as she has borne for many years bullet holes in several parts of her fittings, honourable scars testifying to the risks she has run in her weekly trips up and down the river. These have sometimes been due to some sportive Arab who idly reclining by the river side has considered the steamer an interesting mark for his old smooth-bore. But on one occasion she passed between two rival Arab factions, one on each side of the river, who were steadily emptying their guns at each other and on whom the facts of a peaceful cargo steamer passing between them during their manœuvres did not seem to have any restraining effect. The position of the navigating officer during these trying times must be an unenviable one and it is difficult to understand how he came away unscathed during the recent incident. The bridge is a conspicuous object, on the fore part of the upper deck, quite unprotected and an easy mark for anyone firing from the bank. The deck passengers, who at this time of the year are using these boats in large numbers, would also be very much exposed to any attentions of this kind and the excitement amongst these, many of whom were women and children must have been intense and it is difficult to see how a serious panic was averted. The whole incident shows how cowardly the Arab can become when he gets out of control, and it is believed there is no part of the world where human life is regarded so cheaply as the Mesopotamia valley. The river which is roughly about the width of the Ravi near Lahore is at certain times of the year, very difficult to navigate, owing to scarcity of water, mudbanks frequently barring the progress of the boats. The speed at all times is particularly slow so that the Arab marksmen would have no difficulty in getting hits every time. These constantly shifting mudbanks make the course a different one nearly every trip and in the spring it is no unusual thing for a boat to be stranded several times during the passage. These little accidents are usually of minor importance but now and again a more serious concussion occurs and the writer has seen the huge barge alongside run its nose into a bank which threw it back on the steamer and caused the stanchions and rails along the lower deck to snap off like matches and very nearly stove in the side. The trip usually is full of incident and although the country on each side of the river is rather bare and monotonous there are various places on the route well worth seeing. The journey from Busreh to Baghdad usually takes about five days. Amara near where the firing took place is the largest town and is the centre of a fair amount of trade. There is an interesting artistic industry here carried on by the members of an ancient sect known as the Sabæans, who profess themselves to be followers of St. Jhon the Baptist. The art takes the form of true "niello" work, a somewhat intricate process of decorating a metal and only carried on in a few remote places; probably the Sabeans' nearest brother craftsmen in "niello" work are to be found as far away as Toungoo in middle Burma. The river also passes by Ezra's tomb; and the steamer halts for a few hours opposite the magnificient ruins of Ctesiphon, the remains of one of the glories of the world. Between these sights, however, the country is arid and uninteresting, here and there a herdsman is to be seen idly watching his flocks, and always at his back is slung his ever-ready gun without which no man's life appears safe in this out-of-the-way corner of the Turkish Empire.

THE NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The "Madras Mail"—We published yesterday the Presidential Address delivered by Mr. C. Karunakara Menon at the ninth annual session of the North Arcot District Conference. However much we may differ from some of Mr. Karunakara Menon's views, it is impossible not to recognise the moderation of his Address and the reasonableness of many of his criticisms. He dealt rather severely with the present system of District administrstion, but he scarcely over-stated matters in saying:—"It is admitted on all hands that the existing system is not what it ought to be, that it does not ensure that intimate relation between the officials and the people, that influence on the part of the former and that co-operation on the part of the latter which might conduce to a confluence of authority and local knowledge, resulting in greater efficiency and greater popular confidence in the rulers." That is in the main true, and true also is the statement that "the officials know less of the people, the people care less for the officials, than formerly." Mr. Karunakara Menon, like most others who have paid attention to District administration, looks to decentralisation to remedy these defects, only, in common with most Indian politicians, the decentralisation he desires is devolution in favour of Local Bodies, not in favour of District officials. But he considers that the administration suffers by the sense of security in position and power felt by the modern Civil Servant, and we are at a loss to reconcile this view with his assertion that the officials have less authority over the people. Is it to be supposed that the remedy for lack of authority is the placing of the District Officer under the authority of a local Council? And how is it that excessive security in power has produced lack of authority?

Mr. Karunakara Menon seems to have been the victim of some confusion of thought. He considers, as many others do, that the District Officer of to-day is, with rare exceptions, less successful as an administrator than his predecessor of forty or fifty years ago. He comes near to the true explanation of this decadence when he observes that the modern District Officer has not the opportunities for developing administrative ability enjoyed by his predecessor; but Mr. Karunakara Menon appears to have forgotten what deprives the contemporary District Officer of such opportunities. His powers of initiative are curtailed; he is bound hand and foot with Secretariat red-tape. For this bondage, which Mr. Karunakara Menon denounces forcibly, he proposes to substitute bondage under some sort of local Council created out of the District Board. But the old bondage cannot be wholly abolished. There must always be a good deal of control exercised by the Provincial Government, So that what would really happen is that the District Officer would not only lose to the District Board whatever freedom he gained from the Secratariat by decentralisation, but would be kept still more in leading strings. With all due respect to the wisdom which is believed to be present in all Local Bodies, we cannot believe that reference to the Government on every point on which the District Board happened to differ from the District Officer would promote efficiency. It would multiply correspondence, retard action and lead to a great deal of controversy. What is more, it would result in giving back to the Secretariat that excessive power which by decentralisation it is intended to take away from it for Government would be called upon more frequently than ever to decide on details of District administration. The prestige of the District Officer would disappear, with disastrous results,

Belief in the value of constant appeal to higher authority is, we think, unjustified. The whole secret of administration is to select the right man and then to leave him as much freedom as possible. It should, indeed, be the business of every District Officer to discover the feelings of the people of his charge on the action he proposes to take, to seek advice from the leading members of every community, and to consider whether the effects of a policy contrary to public feeling in his District may not be so serious as to nullify any immediate advantage gained by over-riding public opposition. But to give the District Board the power of retarding the District Officer's actions whenever so disposed is to make a farce of administration.

During the week ending 28th April. 807 chests of opium were removed from Warehouse in Bombay and 383 chests were imported from Indore. Of the removals 784 chests were shipped to China, 2 to Cutch-Mandvi and 1 to Zanzibar. Of the rest the Bombay Government purchased 11 and the Farmers as follows:—Godhra 2, Sholapur 5, and Jamnagar 2.

THE BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 28th April give the following details:—

AHMEDABAD.

Summer jowari in Daskroi, Sanand and Parantij talukas and summer maize in Modasa petha in good condition. Summer jowari in parts of Sanand and Daskroi talukas and Gogha petha and summer jowari and sugarcane in parts of Dholka taluka being irrigated by well and tank water. Picking of cotton in progress in Viramgam, Sanand, Dholka and Dhandhuka talukas. Fodder adequate except in Dholka taluka and getting dear. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells adequate and in irrigation tanks sufficient in a few talukas. Stocks of grain sufficient except bajri in Dhandhuka taluka. Price of jowari 11, of bajri 9, of wheat 8½ and of rice 7 seers per rupee. Price of hay Re. 1-2-0 and of jowari kadbi Rs. 8½ per 100 bundles. Quantity of jowari and bajri purchasable per rupee at Ahmedabad 35 and 40 per cent. less than normal respectively. Prices of cereals and cotton stationary. No emigration. Rates of wages 3 to 6 annas. General condition of cultivators and field labourers good.

PANCH MAHALS.

Harvesting of rabi crops completed. Fodder supply sufficient. Drinking water sufficient in western mahals, but scarcity felt in eastern mahals, which is being met by sinking wells from tagai grants made to the people. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Price of bajri 9½, of maize 10½, of wheat 6½ and of rice 7 seers per rupee. Price of fodder Re. 1-8-0 per 100 bundles. Quantity of bajri, maize wheat and rice purchasable per rupee at Godhra 38 60 50 and 49 per cent. less than normal respectively. Stocks of grain sufficient. Distress not severe in western mahals but is becoming severe in eastern mahals where famine has been declared. Thirteen famine relief works in progress in eastern mahals. Wages of agricultural labourers 8, 6 and 4 pice for males, females and children respectively. No emaciation noticed. No aimless wandering noticed. Supply of labour sufficient. Liberal suspensions of land revenue and tagai and liberal grants of tagai given in eastern mahals. Physical condition of people generally good.

KAIRA.

Harvesting of castor oil-seed crops continues. Summer crops thriving. Picking of cotton continues. Fodder insufficient for the season. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water in irrigation tanks and wells not quite sufficient. Price of bajri 9, of wheat 8½ and of rice 7 seers per rupee. Price of jowari kadbi Rs. 7 and of bajri Rs. 4 per 100 bundles. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Kaira 39 and at Cambay 34 per cent. less than normal.

THANA.

Rabi and garden crops in good condition. Estimated outturn of rabi crops fair to good and of garden crops good. Burning of rab materials in progress. Lands being prepared for next season Supply of fodder adequate. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle healthy. Stocks of grain sufficient except in Dahanu taluka. Prices still high. Rice from Rangoon recently imported but prices of other food-grains remain unchanged though Rangoon rice is sold at a cheaper rate than before. Price of rice at Thana 7 seers 6 2-5 chataks per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Thana 22·1 per cent. less than normal. Demand and supply of labour normal. No perceptible emigration. Rates of wages 2½ to 5 annas. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair to good.

KOLABA.

Threshing of rabi crops in progress. Collection and burning of rab materials continue. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Wages normal. Price of rice at Alibag 8 seers per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Alibag 33 per cent. less than normal.

RATNAGIRI.

Burning of rab materials in progress. Prospects good Supply of fodder and water plentiful except in Khed taluka and eastern parts of Chiplun taluka where water is deficient. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Price of rice 8 seers 9 chataks per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 18 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Supply of employment, rates of wages and extent of emigration normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition.

EAST KHANDESH.

Irrigated rabi crops generally in good condition. Harvesting of wheat almost completed and of gram completed. Threshing in progress. Lands being prepared for next season. Estimated outturn of cotton and bajri fair, and of other crops fair to poor except in Jamner and Raver talukas, where it is fair to good. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Amalner taluka, where grass is imported from the Satpudas, and in Yaval taluka where people feed their cattle with leaves of trees. Fodder getting very dear. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Drinking water-supply and water in irrigation tanks, channels and wells sufficient for the present, but some difficulty will be experienced later on, as water-level in rivers and wells is going down. Water-supply diminishing in Amalner taluka and Bhadgaon petha. Price of rice 6 seers 8 chataks, of bajri 11 seers 1 chatak, of jowari 10 seers 6 chataks, of wheat 7 seers 4 chataks and of pulse 7 seers 2 chataks per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 41·35 per cent less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand for labour adequate. No emigration during week. Rates of wages for males 3 to 4 annas, for females 2 to 3 annas and for children 1 to 2 annas. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair.

WEST KHANDESH.

Threshing of kharif bajri continues in some talukas. Harvesting and threshing of rabi crops in progress. Lands being prepared for next season. Agricultural stock and fodder-supply sufficient. Water-supply for drinking purposes sufficient. Irrigation water failing in some places. Prices of food-grains stationary. Price of wheat 7 seers 7 chataks, of jowari 10 seers 2 chataks, of bajri 10 seers 6 3·4 chataks and of rice 5 seers 7 1/2 chataks per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 43·2 per cent. less than normal. Supply of labour normal. Test works not needed yet except for hill-tribes, for whom forest famine works are opened in Taloda taluka. Dole to village servants being distributed.

NASIK.

Threshing of rabi crops completed except in Kalvan taluka. Lands being prepared for next season. Cutting and burning of rab materials continue in some places. Fodder-supply insufficient in Nandgaon, Chandor, Baglan and Malegaon talukas. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Drinking water-supply sufficient for the present but its want will be felt in Sinnar, Baglan, and Malegaon talukas. Water in irrigation channels and pats deficient. Stocks of grain sufficient, but prices risen. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Nasik 43 per cent. less than normal. Agricultural and other labourers get sufficient employment in fields and on public works. Rates of wages normal. No unusual emigration noticeable, but many people from Sinnar taluka who had gone to Bombay in search of employment are now returning as they do not get better wages there. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of fodder generally sufficient. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Shrigonda, Jamkhed, Rahuri, Nevasa and Sangamner talukas. Agricultural stock generally insufficient. Price of bajri 12 seers 7 chataks and of jowari 12 seers 6 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi 40 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Nagar 46 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Rates of wages 2 to 4 annas. No emigration during week. Condition of cultivating and labouring classes generally fair except in parts of Akola and Nagar talukas.

POONA.

Collection and burning of rab materials and preparation of lands for next season in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition but insufficient in Maval, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water in irrigation wells and channels decreasing. Price of bajri at Poona 10 seers, of jowari 11 seers 12 chataks, of rice 6 seers 12 chataks and of wheat 7 seers 2 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi 66 and of grass 90 lbs. per rupee. Quantity of jowari and bajri purchasable per rupee at Poona 33 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand and supply of employment well balanced. Rates of wages 2½ to 5 annas for males and 1 to 3 annas for females. Extent of emigration not abnormal. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair. Dole being given to village servants.

SHOLAPUR.

Standing garden and irrigated crops in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops completed. Lands deing prepared for next season. Supply of fodder replenished to some extent by the harvest season. Agricultural stock in fair condition but the number is not sufficient generally: most of the cattle have been sent out of the district to more favourable tracts. Drinking water-supply inadequate. Deepening of wells by jumpers being actively pushed on. Supply of food-grains sufficient for the present. Price of jowari at Sholapur 13 seers 6 3-5 chataks and of bajri 12 seers 15 1-5 chataks per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Sholapur 42 per cent. less than normal. Supply of labour inadequate for the demand. Condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair. Rates of wages 2 to 4 annas.

SATARA.

Harvesting of rabi crops completed. Lands being prepared for next season. Water-supply adequate for drinking purposes but insufficient for irrigation purposes in Javli taluka. Stocks of grain adequate. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 39 per cent. less than normal. Public health generally good. Rates of wages 3 to 6 annas. No abnormal demand for labour. No emigration. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair.

BIJAPUR.

Agricultural prospects causing anxiety in Indi and Bijapur talukas and Jath State. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle generally in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks dried up and in wells sufficient except in Bijapur taluka. Drinking water sufficient except in few villages of Badami, Bagalkot and Bijapur talukas. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari at Bijapur 12½, of barji 12½, of rice 7, of wheat 7½ and of kadbi 60 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari and bajri purchasable per rupee 49 and 48 per cent. less than normal respectively. High prices appear to be due to prevailing scarcity and to exportation of grain to other provinces. Rates of wages 2 to 4 annas for men, 1½ to 2 annas for women, and 1 to 1½ annas for children. General condition of town population, cultivators, and field labourers fair.

KATHIAWAR.

Threshing of wheat progressing. Picking of cotton continues. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells insufficient in Bhavnagar, Palitana, Jasdan, Songadh and Sudamda. Price of wheat at Rajkot 10, of bajri 9½, of jowari 12½ and of gram 9 seers per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Rajkot 44 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. No demand for employment in Jhalavad, Sorath and Gohilvad Prants. Demand and supply of employment generally sufficient in Halar Prant. Rates of wages 3½ to 5 annas for males, 2½ to 3 annas for females and 1½ to 2 annas for children. No emigration. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair.

REWA KANTHA.

Picking of late sown cotton continues. Harvesting of rabi crops completed. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient. Price of bajri 9½, of wheat 6½, of rice 6½ and of gram 9½ seers per rupee. Scarcity prevails throughout the Agency. Test works in progress in Chhota Udepur and Rajpipla States. No emigration.

SAVANTVADI.

Agricultural stock sufficient. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 30 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain getting short. Demand and supply of employment and rates of wages normal.

Cambridge University has conferred the Degree of Doctor in Science on Mr. C. A. Barber, Government Botanist, Madras. Dr. Barber's work in connection with botany and agricultural science in this Presidency are well known, more especially in connection with the improvement of sugar-cane at the Samalkot Agricultural Station, the diseases of pepper and cholam, and the parasitic habits of sandal and other forest trees. The office of the Government Botanist will be removed from the old Volunteer Headquarters at Chepauk, where it is at present, to the Government Research Institute, now in course of erection at Coimbatore.

News from Epsom on Derby Day not only causes a thrill of intense interest among sporting men, but it causes a flutter of excitement throughout England, as many people take an interest in it who, on other occasions, have no sympathy with racing events. So it is in cases of illness; when strangers are the victims, we feel no anxiety, but when a friend or relative is stricken down, we await news of their progress with impatient suspense. Many letters of thanks are written daily by grateful friends, or the sufferers themselves, for the benefit received through Holloway's marvellous medicines. They have been a source of relief in almost every known complaint. The Pills give tone to the stomach, increase the appetite, and aid the digestion, whilst the Ointment, when absorbed into the pores, prevents disease from having a fatal influence upon the system.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

CRYSTALLISED GRASSES AND "EVERLASTING" FLOWERS.

In these days, when "flowers all a-blowing and a-growing" pursue their ways into the narrowest backyard slums, it is difficult to remember what it must have been when London suburbs had begun to encroach on the fields and hedgerows, while spring blossoms reached the market less easily than they do now. Our grandmothers, when they moved up to town in the family barouche, had to leave much more behind them than people are forced to do to-day, when flowers picked by the gardener in the morning reach London in time for luncheon-table decorations, or the florist can be depended upon to provide as many bunches of daffodils or lilies as are required, each blossom being still bathed with the early morning dew. Grasses and "everlasting" flowers were looked upon in old times as the great stand-by of the town-dweller, and the dusty bunches, which only the seaside landlady delights in nowadays, were considered quite in the light of inspiriting decorations, and worthy to occupy an important position on the dinner-table. A quaint fashion which might well be revived was that of fabricating "herbes givrees." Ordinary shaking and cotton grasses were picked at midsummer, when meadow-sweet and honeysuckle filled the fields and hedges, and carefully laid away until the scarcity of other flowers made them of double value. To treat a fairly large quantity a pound of alum was dissolved in a quart of fast boiling water, and the grasses—tied in small bunches—were held over the quickly evaporating steam until each feathery frond had picked up its drop of moisture. One by one the bunches were suspended in a dry place to cool, the alum crystallising until each bouquet had the appearance of grasses sprinkled with hoar-frost. Everlasting flowers and thistles, which are still grown in old-fashioned gardens, if treated in this way make a charming table decoration supplemented with tall grasses and dried leaves, the crystallised petals and the furry centres of the thistles, with their rough, spiky foliage, requiring little supplementary decoration, with the exception of the silver and glass of the service, to set them off to advantage.

A QUEEN OF ENGLISH BEAUTY.

To the original of this portrait has been awarded, by a committee of judges headed by Sir James Linton and including other artists of high distinction, the palm in the interesting competition, organised by the "Daily Mirror," for the discovery of the most beautiful woman in England. That paper boldly took up, in August of last year, the challenge of the American press to find in any country a more beautiful feminine face than that of Miss Marguerite Frey, of Denver, who had been acclaimed the most beautiful woman in America. With fifteen thousand portraits of fair Englishwomen before them, the judges entered upon their tremendous task; and in the result they have found in the original of this picture not only the loveliest woman in England, but decidedly the superior in beauty to Miss Frey, and consequently the winner of the international competition and the most beautiful woman in the world. The exquisite portait here reproduced cannot but convince all who study it that the judges have had abundant reason for their choice.

A PROLIFIC HALF-CENTURY.

Could Constable have foreseen the extraordinary revolution which was to take place in England, not only in the practice of painting but in the attitude of the public towards it during the half-century that succeeded his death, he would certainly never have uttered the melancholy prophecy quoted by the author of "Fifty Years Modern Painting." Disappointed at the cold reception given to his beautiful "Haywain" at the 1821 Academy, and at its return to his studio unsold at the close of the expressed a fear that within thirty years English art would have ceased to exist, crushed out beneath the weight of tradition from which he himself had suffered so severely. He had dared to paint Nature as he saw her, and what has been his reward? The ridicule of his fellow-artists and the total indifference of their patrons. Yet, though Constable did not know it, the tide was already turning in favour of the direct study of Nature, and before he died he had the satisfaction of receiving true recognition in France, although it was still withheld from him in England.

Beginning with the foundation of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood that took place, strange to say, one year after the date so sadly fixed by Constable as that on which English art was to sink beneath her trials, Mr Pythian passes in able and sympathetic review the work of the chief British, European, and American artists, who aided more or less in the evolution of the verious schools of Realism, Impressionism, and Idealism, that simultaneously arose in fifty years of prolific production. Quoting largely from contemporary criticism and giving due weight to the opinions of experts of several nationalities, he has yet the full courage of his own convictions, daring even to challenge the verdict of Ruskin on Turner and of Holman Hunt on his fellow Pre-Raphaelites. "Did Ruskin," he says, "rightly assess how much that is beautiful, impressive, and in any other way valuable in Turner's work was due to Nature and how much of it was due to Turner himself? Did he sufficiently realise that though Turner indeed walked with Nature, he afterwards went into his studio and in his art varied Nature very much as he pleased?"

It is perhaps in the account of the Impressionists and their allies that this astute observer best shows his insight into style in art and his own mastery of it in literature, so clear are his definitions and so well does he know how to differentiate between the subtle idiosyncrasies that differentiate individual exponents of planting from each other. "To Corot," he remarks, for instance, "sight was emotional rather than intelligent; it was feeling rather than perception"; and in the hitherto little appreciated Jongkind and Boudin, who were glad in their lifetime to sell for a few francs pictures that now fetch thousands of pounds, he recognises true followers of that great French master, as well as kindred spirits of Constable; for, like the former, they saw everything swathed in its appropiate atmosphere, and, like the latter, they rose above petty detail. Even of the much-discussed and only recently justly appreciated Monet Mr. Pythian has something fresh to say, declaring that movement, vibration, shimmer, sparkle, gleam, and glow, and such fleeting things, were the mighty leader's true subject, and claiming that where there was no reason to the contrary his pictures are as beautifully designed as those of the classical landscape painters. Men of characters and aims so diverse as Manet, Degas, Pizzarro, Jules Breton, Carriere, Anton Mauve, Israels, and many others, are judged with equal acumen; the book ending with an interesting summary of the best work done in Great Britain of late years, that cannot fail to cheer those who are disposed to despair of the future prospects of Anglo-Saxon art, for the writer has certainly made good his claim that it has kept well abreast with that of the Continent and has even within the last decade accomplished some things that may be called great.

We regret to hear that Commander R. H. Parker, of H. M. S. "Highflyer," on Wednesday evening, was seized with a paralytic stroke. His friends, amongst whom was a doctor, at once rendered all necessary assistance and escorted him on board his ship, but his condition is such as to cause some anxiety. He is now at the Military Hospital.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HO

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon.*' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Premature Decay, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Exhaustion, Stomach Disorders, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Emperor of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors, Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

"Sanitas-Okol"

IS the most powerful DISINFECTANT yet discovered, being more than 20 times as strong as pure Carbolic Acid.

Re. 1 Bottle of "Sanitas-Okol" makes 50 gallons of Disinfectant.
1 gallon drum of "Sanitas-Okol" makes from 500 to 1000 gallons, Rs. 5. 8.
5 gallon drum of "Sanitas-Okol" Rs. 22. 8.
"Sanitas Powder" 6 as. and 12 as. per tin.

Samples for trial and literature may be had of the Agents for Bombay.

MESSRS. TOTHILL SHARP & CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO. LTD.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

Dose: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PEREIRA & Co., Agents in Bombay.—[illegible] Agents in Calcutta.

"HAIR DRILL"

OUR READERS INVITED TO CARRY OUT

A WEEK'S FREE TEST.

Remarkable Results Promised.

Have you ever heard of "hair drill"? No?

Well, every hair of your head is a little soldier. The duty it shares with its more or less numerous fellows is that of maintaining the temperature of your brain at normal. Without a well trained head of hair your brain must become too hot in summer and too cold in winter, and you have headaches when the sun shines and colds in the head when the sun doesn't shine. This is considering the subject of your hair quite apart from the aspect of mere appearance, important as this is in itself.

"How can you drill your hair?"

Well, are you willing to try? Are you willing to test the drilling of your hair for one week, if it entails no more expense than the trivial amount of 3d.? "Yes," you say.

All right; now, will you just note that the present condition of your hair is either one or more of th following:

1. Dry.
2. Brittle.
3. Lustreless.
4. Losing Colour.
5. Falling.
6. Scurfy.
7. Greasy.
8. Slightly odorous.
9. Thin or Patchy.

or

If you can candidly admit that your hair does come under one or more of the foregoing descriptions, you certainly ought not to let slip this opportunity of so easily and so cheaply finding out what the right kind of care for your hair will do for you—you certainly ought to try one week's free test drill of your hair? Do you not think so?

The week's test will produce results that will open your eyes to the possibilities of proper hair drill.

The trial, short as it is, will yet show you—

That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.

That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.

That your hair need not be too lustreless or too shiny.

That it need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.

That it need not fall out when brushed or combed.

That it certainly need not be scurfy, greasy or odorous.

The one week's trial, for which the enterprising proprietors of the famous preparation Edward's "Harlene" are willing to send a sufficient supply to every reader of this paper, will also show another remarkable effect. It will show how important to the welfare of your brain is the condition of your hair, and before the end of the week you will revel in a sense of mental lightness and alertness. Your test will not be speculative in the slightest degree. The special free bottle of "Harlene" placed at your disposal for the purpose of the test is used by most of those members of Royalty and Society who are noted for beautiful hair.

The week's test is open to both sexes and all ages

Why not send to-day, and thus place yourself in a position to commence the week's trial at once.

A strong word of caution should be given against taking internal remedies, which will ruin the constitution, and cheap, worthless remedies which will ruin the hair.

HARLENE is stocked by all Chemists and Stores.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6 High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special free bottle of "Harlene" necessary for one week's practical trial of this preparation as a "Hair Drill." Enclose 4 penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of Paper

Name Address

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains an Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.

LOCOMOTIVE SCREW.

Lifting and Traversing Jacks.

Bottle Jacks,
Haley Jacks,
Tramcar Jacks.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

CARLTON WHISKY
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ld., LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants through out the World.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

Two more matches in the first round of the above tournament were played yesterday afternoon, and the one on the Marine Lines Maidan, between the Somerset Light Infantry from Poona and the Grant Medical College, proved to be an exceptionally exciting game. The contending teams played with skilful combination, disputing every little advantage, and if the Medicals carried the day their adversaries were not a whit inferior to them.

Yesterday's contest was decidedly the best game of hockey witnessed since the opening of this tournament, and anticipating a keen contest there was an exceptionally large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, which included many supporters of both the soldiers and the students. The Grant Medical College team which comprises the medical students are a sturdy body of young men, with good dash and their success yesterday was due to their fastness. The Somersets played remarkably well, and if they were defeated, it was more their ill-luck than any defect in their play. It is difficult to point out where the defects of the contestants lay, but that the right wing of both the College and Somersets were weak cannot be denied. Individual players gave a very good account of themselves and amongst them the two custodians and Captain Parison and Heywood (full-back), Middleton (left-half) and Hellin and Neal (forwards) for the Somersets, and Mungavin (right-back), Cuzen (centre-half), and the forwards, particularly Cahil and Honey and Hanson (centre), deserve special mention.

Punctually to the appointed minute the two teams made their appearance and the Medicals who were in possession of the Cross goal at once invaded, but Somersets returned and a strong attack elicited a stubborn defence from the College backs. No score having resulted from a corner against the Medicals, the Somersets pressed and pressed, the enemy defending very ably. The College broke away with ball and shortly had a free hit, and pressing, Hanson's shot at flags was saved by Pigwood. Somersets again invaded but Gimi relieved pressure; the Medicals now tried to retaliate and they had an easy chance to score, but the Somerset goal-keeper saved. Somersets now took possession of the ball and their left wing put in a splendid run but the Medicals on the look-out drove them back and soon had two free hits, but no advantage in score was secured. The beseiged now worked ball to the opposite end, and Hellin centred ball to Rowsell, and taking it up again from him the former scored goal. Play on the same ground and Neal had a run, but the right-back jockling him the shot went wide. The Medicals now assumed the aggressive, but the fastness of their adversaries told and they were not allowed to be dangerous. Then the Somersets' left-forward, Hillin, had a splendid run and a good shoot and what looked like a goal was only a slightly wide shot. Again strongly attacked, the Medical backs relieved pressure. Then the Medicals had one of their brilliant dashes and Hanson, successfully dodging past the opposing halves and backs, shot the equalising goal amidst applause. Now followed a very fast game, Somersets doing the most of the attacking, and through the skillfulness of the Medical backs and goal-keeper several opportunities to score were frustrated. Play was in mid-field at half time.

Score:—

Somerset Light Infantry ..... 1 goal.
Grant Medical College ..... 1 goal.

On change of sides, Somersets were again on the aggressive and a scrimmage ensued near the Medical flags, which resulted in a free hit for the invaders, but no points were gained. The ball was retained on the Medical half of the ground for some time till they took possession of it and a good shot at the Somerset flags was saved by Pigwood. Another shot, and Pigwood again hit the ball off. Now a bully off in the very goal-mouth was awarded and the Medicals utilized the opportunity through Hanson to lead the ball in. The Somersets were not slow to avenge and their left forward attacked very strongly, and had their centre not missed the ball twice when chances were easy, score would have been secured by them. They again pressed but Mungavin sent them away. Very fast play in mid-field now ensued and the Somersets' left inside forward had a chance but he failed to respond. The Medicals' centre forward, Hanson, had a run to the opposite flags but being pursued hotly by Middleton and Parison, the ball went out near the posts. Play on Somerset ground was very contested, but the soldiers' custodian was ready to avert any dangerous shot. The Somersets' left wing now pressed and Mungavin relieved, and repeated attacks gave a lively time to the Medical backs, particularly to the right. At last Medicals broke away with ball but Heywood tackled Honey and sent the ball out at side; the Somersets' left wing were now having a good run but Cuzen and Osborne relieved the pressure. The Medicals now did most of the attacking, and had Pigwood not been alert, his side would have scored against. Towards the close, the Somersets played for all their worth and the Medicals narrowly missed being scored against. When full time was called Somersets were still pressing.

Score:—

Grant Medical College..... 2 goals.
Somerset Light Infantry..... 1 goal.

TEAMS.

SOMERSET L. I.

Goal—Pigwood.
Backs—Captain Parison (Capt.) and Heywood.
Half-backs—Lieut. Williams, Attennebry and Middleton.
Forwards—Short, Neal, Rowsell, Morgan and Hellin.

G. M. COLLEGE.

Goal—Emile.
Backs—Mungavin and Gimi.
Half-backs—Cowper, Cuzen and Osborne.
Forwards—Cahill, Honey, Hanson, George and Bell.

REFEREES.

Messrs. Ward and Weyman.

WORCESTER REGIMENT vs. BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S INSTITUTION.

The Worcesters from Ahmednagar are a very sporting regiment and their interest in all kinds of sports is a marked one. Entering the Hockey Tournament for the first time, they were set to face the Bombay Educational Society's boys, the only school team besides the colleges, figuring in the Tournament list. The play was very exciting and the boys, as became them, did most of the attacking in the first half and their adversaries let them do it and tire out. Finding an opening, however, the Worcesters notched a goal during this period. During the second half the boys were again on the offensive but could not keep up. Towards the close, the soldiers had things in their own way mostly, and scored another goal. The game was very exciting, and on the Gymkhana Maidan there was a large body of spectators who appreciated the Society's boys play very much.

Score:—

Worcester Regiment.....2 goals.
B. E. S. Institution..... nil.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

Rain occurred locally in Assam, but the trough of low pressure, lying over the East of the United Provinces and of the Central Provinces, conditions are thus favourable for a small Westward extension of rainfall in Northeast India. The disturbance in the extreme North has given rain at several stations and is disappearing.

Burma—Light clouds are spread over the greater part of the Province; air contains an average amount of moisture; temperature is normal or in excess.

Northeast India and Orissa—Rain has fallen locally in Assam, at Mymensing; the principal amounts are, Dibrugarh, two inches; Cherrapoonjee, six inches; Dhubri, one inch; skies are lightly to moderately clouded; humidity is normal, except in the west, where skies are almost clear; humidity differs irregularly, from the average; temperature has risen and at several stations is in slight excess.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces—Moderate clouds have appeared in the extreme Northwest of the United Provinces, but skies remain clear in other parts of the Division; air is generally drier than usual; temperature is normal, except for excess in the Submontane Districts.

Northwest India—Sonemarg record two inches of rain; Srinagar one inch; a light fall occurred in Marree; skies are almost clear, except in Kashmir, and North of the North-West Frontier Province and North and East Punjab, where they are moderately to heavily overcast; humidity is approximately equal to the average; temperature is in slight excess in the Punjab and parts of Rajputana, normal elsewhere.

Peninsula—Kodaikanal reports half an inch of rain; skies are clear or lightly clouded; air is drier than usual in the Deccan and contains about the normal amount of moisture elsewhere; temperature is normal, or slightly in excess.

Forecast—Local rain is probable in Eastern Bengal and Assam; a few thunderstorms are likely in South India and along the Hills in Upper India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparis on with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 30th April 1908 was 29·855 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (29th)	84·6	72·6	...	6·03
Jask (29th)	88·3	77·8	...	0·29
Muskat (29th)	97·3	81·1	...	1·06
Multan	108·3	82·5	...	1·36
Rawalpindi	96·4	69·1	0·01	10·44
Lahore	104·9	76·2	...	2·58
Sirsa	108·3	85·1	...	0·75
Ambala	103·0	78·0	...	2·80
Delhi	108·2	83·7	...	2·24
Agra	106·5	81·5	...	1·35
Mainpuri	110·8	77·3	...	?
Jhansi	110·3	83·6	...	1·64
Cawnpore	106·9	73·0	...	0·86
Allahabad	110·1	76·9	...	0·95
Jacobabad	111·6	74·8	...	1·77
Karachi	89·9	77·2	...	0·85
Ajmer	104·4	64·2	...	0·99
Jaipur	106·2	78·1	...	0·97
Kotah	108·5	86·1	...	0·47
Bhuj	101·6	74·0	...	0·09
Dwarka	85·8	80·2	...	0·11
Veraval	84·7	77·8	...	0·15
Rajkot	102·4	73·2	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	101·6	76·0	...	0·08
Surat	92·1	76·1	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	104·6	78·7	...	0·10
Deesa	105·8	71·4	...	0·31
Neemuch	102·0	77·2	...	0·34
Indore	102·1	72·6	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	106·5	72·8	...	1·06
Saugor	105·1	79·0	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	106·6	76·4	...	1·34
Khandwa	107·2	81·1	...	1·44
Akola	108·7	80·1	...	1·01
Amraoti	107·8	77·5	...	2·72
Nagpur	110·1	80·6	...	2·10
Chanda	110·5	78·0	...	1·65
Rajpur	109·2	72·4	...	2·83
Bombay	89·4	78·4	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	89·8	77·9	...	0·12
Mormugao	89·0	78·7	...	0·20
Karwar	90·3	78·5	...	3·08
Malegaon	106·4	70·1	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	102·4	70·5	...	0·28
Poona	104·0	66·2	...	0·20
Sholapur	106·8	78·4	...	0·30
Bijapur	105·2	77·2	...	0·90
Belgaum	103·8	68·6	...	0·76
Aurangabad	100·2	71·2	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	107·9	75·7	...	2·15
Hyderabad	107·3	78·7	...	1·15
Mangalore	90·7	80·9	...	1·58
Calicut	90·8	80·1	...	13·13
Cochin	91·7	84·3	...	20·64
Colombo	91·0	83·5	...	39·23
Masulipatam	93·8	79·1	...	6·66
Bellary	109·0	80·8	...	2·46
Cuddapah	111·7	86·1	...	5·69
Madras	93·5	81·5	...	23·24
Bangalore	99·3	71·8	...	6·18
Coimbatore	97·4	76·8	...	10·99
Trichinopoly	107·1	81·8	...	13·96
Negapatam	100·4	81·6	...	32·08

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 30TH APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 30th April, 1908 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded over the western districts and the humidity is normal except at Delhi and Multan where it is less than the average. Sirsa and Ambala report calms but over the rest of the division the direction of air movement is normal. Maximum temperature is above normal at Multan and Delhi while minimum is considerably above normal throughout the area; specially at Multan and Sirsa where the excess amounts to more than 10°.

The United Provinces.—Skies remain clear, and the air is still drier than usual. The direction of air movement is generally normal. Temperature has risen and the day is now hotter than usual at Mainpuri and Cawnpore while the night is warmer only at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Cloud has increased at Karachi and skies are now moderately overcase there, but elsewhere they are clear or lightly clouded Humidity has decreased but is normal except at Jaipur where it is in slight defect. Maximum temperature is normal while minimum temperature is in excess at Ajmere, Jaipur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are now moderately overcast at Dwarka but have cleared at Veraval while light cloud has appeared at Deesa. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now equal to the average except at Bhuj where it is in slight excess. Winds are more southerly than usual at a few stations. Temperature is normal except at Surat where the day is 8° cooler.

The Central Provinces.—No cloud is reported and humidity continues below normal. Temperature has risen slightly and is normal except for a moderate defect in minimum temperature at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Light cloud at Bombay and Mormugao but skies are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. A calm is reported from Karwar and winds are easterly or northerly at other places. Day and night temperatures are normal.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies remain clear. Humidity has increased in Hyderabad where it is now normal, and has decreased over the remaining places where it is in considerable defect. Winds are more northerly than usual. Temperature has increased and while the minimum temperature is normal maximum temperature is above normal at Belgaum, Bijapur and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The persistance of cloud on the Malabar Coast indicates that the weather has not yet become settled. Some thunderstoms are also likely in the Deccan.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

IMITATIONS OF GOLD.

That metallurgy has succeeded in producing a composition that not only resembles gold very much in appearance but also has unusual durability is stated by a writer in the German paper "Energy." We must clearly distinguish, he remarks, between gold-plated articles and solid imitations which require no plating. There is no danger that the latter will lose their attractiveness by having the thin coat wear off, but their composition must be good or they are of no value whatever says nothing about the ethics of imitation, but would seem to belong to the class of people who admire the imitation more than the genuine of the idea that imitation requires the more ability. The best imitation, he thinks, is the mixture of copper, gold and aluminium, as the price is very low, and it thereby is possible to manufacture ornaments and jewelley much cheaper than double-plated articles. The colour of this combination very much resembles that of gold in its various alloys. The composition is extremely ductile and malleable, and when polished is very brilliant. He goes on to tell the secret of its manufacture thus.

"This gold metal is composed of 978 parts of copper, 2 parts of gold, and 20 parts of aluminium. The first step in its production is the melting of the copper and the gold in a melting pot of fireclay or some other fire-proof material. The mixture is kept in a molten condition about half an hour, after which 50 parts of borax are added as flux. The mass can then be poured out into bars. This alloy can be wrought into plate or wire, thus allowing of the manufacture of manifold varieties of ornaments and trinkets."

The tint, we are told, can be altered by changing the proportion of the three metals. To produce red, less gold and less aluminum are needed; for yellow, a little less gold; and for green, less gold and more aluminum more. We read further:

Although there is at least a small quantity of genuine gold in this composition, there are alloys made entirely of base metals. Thus there is one consisting of 100 parts of zinc and 8 to 15 parts of sulphur strontium, to which as much copper is added as is necessary to produce the desired tinge. Another alloy consists of 100 parts of copper, which are heated to a certain temperature and then mixed with 6 parts of antimony. When a thorough combination of the two components has been effected, wood ashes, magnesium, and slate are added. The porosity, peculiar to alloys of this kind is removed by means of this flux, and the cast metal assumes an unusual degree of density. It can be rolled, wrought, malleated, and soldered in precisely the same manner as gold, one when polished it has the appearance of genuine gold besides far greater solidity. A fact of considerable importance is to be noted in that, when this compound is exposed to the action of ammonia and air impregnated with acetic vapours, it does not oxidize or change its tint.

"These successes led the inventors to the search and discovery of a gilding process with the use of base metals and effected galvanically. The objects to be gilded must previously be silverplated, then by placing them for two or three minutes in a bath of distilled water, hyposulfate of soda, and acetate of lead heated to 60° or 70° C. the correct gold colour is imparted. The products are then rinsed in cold water, and may be ground and polished in the ordinary manner."

CONCERT AT BYCULLA.

A very enjoyable concert took place on Wednesday on the Byculla school grounds, in aid of the Christ Church Organ Fund. The first part comprised Vocal and Instrumental solos, in which Messrs. Hill, Thomas, Martin Rhenius and McNee took part, the quartettes being loudly applauded. This was followed by a Minstrel Entertainment, in which the Snow-Flake Minstrels did great credit to themselves, the corner men—Messrs. Gunn, Fearcey, Tyler and Irvine being exceptionally funny. All their jokes and funny stories were well received. Mr. R. Anderson made an ideal "Mr. Johnsing" and did his part well, and Messrs. Tyler and Irvine are to be congratulated on giving such a good entertainment.

OUDH TOURNAMENT.

Win for Lucknow Team.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 30.

In the opening match of the Oudh Hockey Tournament, played here yesterday, Lucknow versus Barabanki, Lucknow won by 5 goals to 2. Twelve teams have entered and the matches will be played at various stations.

THE "Indian Church Directory" for 1908, just published by the Christ Church Mission Press (Cawnpore), should prove as useful a work of reference for facts connected with the clergy and the work of the Church of England in India, Ceylon, and Burma, as its predecessors. In addition to its usual features the Directory contains a digest of rules and regulations for the clergy published under the direction of the Calcutta Diocesan Council, and the Editor (Rev. J. Middleton Macdonald) has increased its scope of usefulness in several other directions.

MR. KILLING ON THE ASIATIC QUESTION.

In the last of his "Letters to the Family" which have been appearing in the "Morning Post" Mr. Rudyard Kipling gives us a sketch of British Columbian sentiment on the Asiatic question. It is a subject that has evidently interested him and he does it justice:—

The Chinaman has always been in the habit of coming to British Columbia, where he makes, as he does elsewhere, the finest servant in the world. No one, I was assured on all hands, objects to the biddable Chinaman. He takes work which no white man in a new country will handle, and when kicked by the mean white will not grossly retaliate. He has always paid for the privilege of making his fortune on this wonderful coast, but, with singular forethought and statesmanship, the popular Will, some few years ago, decided to double the head-tax on his entry. Strange as it may appear the Chinaman now charges double for his services, and is scarce at that. This is said to be one of the reasons why overworked white women die, or go off their heads; and why in new cities you can see blocks of flats being built to minimise the inconveniences of house-keeping without help. The birthrate will fall later, in exact proportion to those flats.

Since the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese have taken to coming over to British Columbia. They also do work which no white man will: such as hauling wet logs for lumber mills out of cold water at from eight to ten shillings a day. They supply the service in hotels and dining-rooms, and keep small shops. The trouble with them is that they are just a little too good and when attacked defend themselves with asperity.

A fair sprinkling of Punjabis—ex-soldiers, Sikhs Muzbis, and Jats—are coming in on the boats. The plague at home seems to have made them restless, but I could not gather why so many of them come from Shahpur. Phillour, and Jullundur way. These men do not, of course, offer for house-service, but work in the lumber mills, and with the least little care and attention could be made most valuable. Someone ought to tell them not to bring their old men with them, and better arrangements should be made for their remitting money home to their villages. They are not understood, of course; but they are not hated.

The objection is all against the Japanese. So far, except that they are said to have captured the local fishing trade at Vancouver precisely as the Malays control the Capetown fish business—they have not yet competed with the whites; but I was earnestly assured by many men that there was danger of their lowering the standard of life and wages. The demand therefore in certain quarters is that they go—absolutely and unconditionally. You may have noticed that Democracies are strong on the imperative mood. An attempt was made to shift them shortly before I came to Vancouver but it was not very successful because the Japanese barricaded their quarters and flocked out, a broken bottle held by the neck in either hand, which, they jabbed in the faces of the demonstrators. It is perhaps easier to haze and hammer bewildered Hindus and Tamils, as is being done across the Border than to stampede the men of the Yalu and Liaoyang.

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS.

But when one began to ask questions one got lost in a maze of hints reservations, and orations mostly delivered with constraint, as though the talkers were saying a piece learned by heart. Here are some samples:—

A man penned me in a corner with a single heavily capitalised sentence. "There is a General Sentiment among Our People that the Japanese Must Go," said he.

"Very good," said I. "How d'you propose to set about it?"

"That is nothing to us. There is a General Sentiment, etc."

"Quite so. Sentiment is a beautiful thing, but what are you going to do?"

He did not condescend to peticulars, but kept repeating the sentiment, which, as I promised, I record.

Another man was a little more explicit. "We desire," he said, "to keep the Chinaman. But the Japanese must go."

"Then who takes their place? Isn't this rather a new country to pitch people out of?"

"We must develop our Resources slowly, Sir—with an Eye to the Interests of our Children. We must preserve the Continent for Races which will assimilate with ours. We must not be swamped by Aliens."

"Then bring in your own races, and bring 'em in quick," I ventured.

This is the one remark one must "not" make in certain quarters of the West, and I lost caste heavily while he explained (exactly as the Dutch did at the Cape years ago) how British Columbia was by no means so rich as she appeared that she was throttled by capatalists and monopolists of all kinds: that white labour had to be laid off, and fed, and warmed during the winter; that living expenses were enormously high; that they were at the end of a period of prosperity, and were now entering on lean years; and that whatever steps were necessary for bringing in more white people should be taken with extreme caution. Then he added that the railway rates to British Columbia were so high that emigrants were debarred from coming on there.

"But haven't the rates been reduced?" I asked.

"Yes—yes, I believe they have, but immigrants are so much in demand that they are snapped up before they have got so far West. You must remember, too, that skilled labour is not like agricultural labour. It is dependant on so many considerations. And the Japanese must go."

"So people have told me. But I heard stories of dairies and fruit farms in British Columbia being thrown up because there was no labour to milk or pick the fruit. Is that true, d'you think?"

"Well, you can't expect a man with all the chances that our country offers him to milk cows in a pasture. A Chainaman can do that. We want races that will assimilate with ours, etc., etc."

"But din't the Salvation Army offer to bring in three or four thousand English some short time ago? What came of that idea?"

"It—er—fell through."

"Why?"

"For political reasons, I believe. We do not want People who will lower the Standard of Living. That is why the Japanese must go."

"Then why keep the Chines?"

"We can get on with the Chinese, we can't get on without the Chinese. But we must have Emigration of a Type that will assimilate with Our People. I hope I have made myself clear?"

I hoped that he had too.

Now hear a wife, a mother, and a housekeeper.

"We" have to pay for this precious state of things with our health and our children's. Do you know the saying that the Frontier is hard on women and cattle? This isn't the frontier, but in some respects it's worse, because we have all the luxuries and appearances—the pretty glass and silver to put on the table. "We" have to dust, polish, and arrange 'em after we've done our housework. I don't suppose that means anything to you, but—try it for a month! We have no help A Chinaman costs fifty or sixty dollars a month now. Our husbands can't always afford that. How old would you take me for? I'm not thirty. Well thank God, I stopped my sister coming out. West. Oh, yes, it's a fine country—for men."

"Can't you import servants from England?"

"I can't pay a girl's passage in order to have her married in three months. Besides, she wouldn't work. They won't when they see Chinaman working."

ONLY POLITICS.

"Do you object to the Japanese too?"

"Of course not. No one does. It's only politics. The wives of the men who earn six and seven dollars a day—skilled labour they call it—have Chinese and Job servants. "We" can't afford it. We have to think of saving for the future, but those other people live up to every cent they earn. They know "they're" all right. They're labour. They'll be looked after, whatever happens. You can see how the State looks after "me!"

A little later I had occasion to go through a great and beautiful city between six and seven of a crisp morning. Milk and fish, vegetables, etc., were being delivered to the silent houses by Chinese and Japanese. Not a single white man was visible on that chilly job.

Later still a man came to see me, without too publicly giving his name. He was in a small way of business, and told me (others had said much the same thing) that if I gave him away his business would suffer. He talked for half an hour on end.

"Am I to understand them," I said, "that what you call Labour absolutely dominates this part of the world?"

He nodded.

"That it is difficult to get skilled labour into here?"

"Difficult? My God, if I want to get an extra hand for my business—I pay Union wages of course—I have to arrange to get him here secretly, I have to go out and meet him, accidental-like, down the line, and if the Unions find out that he is coming, they, like as not order him back East, or turn him down across the Border."

"Even if he has his Union ticket? Why?"

"They'll tell him that labour conditions are not good here. He knows what that means He'll turn back quick enough. I'm in a small way of business, and I can't afford to take any chances fighting the Unions."

"What would happen if you did?"

"D'you know what's happening across the Border? Men get blown up there—with dynamite."

"But this isn't across the Border?"

"It's a damn-sight too near to be pleasant. And witnesses get blown up too. You see, the Labour situation ain't run from our side the line. It's worked from down under. You may have noticed men were rather careful when they talked about it?"

"Yes, I noticed all that."

"Well, it ain't a pleasant state of affairs. I don't say that the Unions here would do anything "to" you—and please understand I'm all for the rights of Labour myself. Labour has no better friend than me—I've been a working man, though I've got a business of my own now. Don't run away with any idea that I'm against Labour—will you?"

"Not in the least. I can see that. You merely find that Labour's little bit—er inconsiderate, sometimes?"

"Look what happens across the Border! I suppose they've told you that little fuss with the Japanese in Vancouver was worked from down under, haven't they? I don't think our own people'ud have done it by themselves."

"I've heard that several times. Is it quite sporting, do you think, to lay the blame on another country?"

"You don't live here. But as I was saying—if we get rid of the Japs to day, we'll be told to get rid of someone else to-morrow. There's no limit, sir, to what Labour wants. None!"

"I thought they only want a fair day's wage for a fair day's work?"

"That may do in the Old Country, but here they mean to boss the country. They do."

THE COUNTRY'S VIEW.

"And how does the country like it?

"We're about sick of it. It don't matter much in flush times—employers'll do most anything sooner than stop work—but when we come to a pinch, you'll hear something. We're a rich land—in spite of everything they make out—but we're held up at every turn by Labour. Why, there's businesses on businesses which friends of mine—in a small way like myself—want to start. Businesses in every direction—if they was only allowed to start in. But they ain't."

"That's a pity, Now, what do you think about the Japanese question?"

"I don't think I know. Both political parties are playing up to the Labour vote—if you understand what that means."

I tried to understand.

"And neither side'll tell the truth—that if the Asiatic goes, this side of the Continent'll drop out of sight unless we get free white immigration. And any party that proposed white immigration on a large scale 'ud be snowed under next election. I'm telling you what politicians think. Myself, I believe if a man stood up to Labour—not that I've any feeling against Labour—and just talked sense, a lot of people would follow him—quietly, of course. I believe he could even get white immigration after a while. He'd lose the first election, of course, but in the long run. We're about sick of Labour. I wanted you to know the truth."

"Thank you. And you don't think any attempt to bring in white immigration would succeed?"

"Not if it didn't suit Labour. You can try it if you like and see what happens."

On that hint I made an experiment in another city. There were three men of position, and importance, and affluence, each keenly interested in the development of their land, each ascertain that what the land needed white immigrants. And we four talked for two hours on the matter—up and down and in circles. The one point on which those three men were unanimous was, that whatever steps were taken to bring people into British Columbia from England, by private recruiting or otherwise should be taken secretly. Otherwise business of the people concerned in the scheme would suffer.

At which point I dropped that Great Question of Asiatic Exclusion which is Agitating all our Community, and I leave it to you, especially in Australia and the Cape, to draw your own conclusions.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 25th April.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 26th April 08	2,07,837	4,26,895	14,434	6,49,166
G I P Ry. Section	77,922	1,52,775	6,118	2,36,817
I M S system	19,370	11,806	127	31,303
A B C Ry	....	157	....	157
Deesa-Kotah Ry				
Total	3,05,129	7,91,633	21,674	12,11,936
Actuals for corresponding week ending 27th April 07				
G I P Ry. Section	3,10,723	8,37,467	22,252	11,90,316
I M S system	78,418	2,21,548	6,412	3,06,380
A B C Ry	22,466	11,312	178	33,956
Deesa-Kotah Ry	....	....	....	....
Total	4,11,224	10,90,410	28,823	15,30,776
Increase (G I P R	— 2,606	— 3,20,767	— 6,579	— 3,60,707
Increase I M S R	— 680	— 80,070	+ 1	— 80,747
or A B C Ry	2,313	+ 154	— 51	— 6,615
Decrease Deesa-Kotah Ry	....	+ 157	....	+ 157

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures up to 31st March 1908.

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The Bombay Gazette.
FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1908.

MOHMANDS AND THEIR COUNTRY.

THE history of the Mohmands, against whom a punitive expedition is about to march, is as remarkable as the country which is to be traversed. The Mohmands are described as one of that group of cognate Afghan races which, moving eastwards from the Kabul or Ghazni hills, probably before the pressure of Mongol and Hazara invasion, settled between the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries in Swat, Buner, Yasafzai, Dir, Bajaur, and the hills now occupied by the Mohmands, after expelling or subduing the original native population of Hindus and non-Afghan races. According to Sir T. H. Holdich, Swatis and Mohmands are themselves chiefly Afghans talking the same languages, boasting the same descent from the tribes of Israel, imbued with the same faith, acknowledging the Amir as their spiritual head; but practically independent, although they are much more Afghans of the ruling race than the great majority of the people of Afghanistan. After settling down in in the hills between the Kabul and Swat rivers and detaching a branch to the Peshawar plain, the Mohmands set themselves to fighting with their neighbours, and owing to their superior organisation—we quote the blue book published by the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department—succeeded during the last century in wresting Kamali and Mitai from Bajaur, driving the Shinwaris out of the Shilman valleys and the lowlying country south of the Kabul river. "In this," says the writer of the blue-book referred to, "they succeeded, not so much from their superior numbers or fighting qualities for they have neither, as from their greater power of concentration." The Mohmands had hereditary leaders with comparatively greater resources, able to unite and keep in the field a larger number of fighting men at a given time than the Shinwaris, who, without a recognised head, can combine only on dire necessity. Raid and counter-raid followed each other for centuries and "gradually desolated the tracts where Mohmand meets Shinwari; and the belt of desert twenty miles broad and thirty miles in length, which stretches from Landi Kotal to Pesh Bolak, bears witness in the ruins of Shinwari villages to the destructive irruptions of the Lalpura horsemen." One section of the Mohmand lives in the plains, another in the hills; and the two have lost touch of each other; but they are divided into four main clans—the Tarakzai, Halimzai Baezai and Khwaezai, while a number of affiliated clans, Kukkozai, Dawezai and Utmanzai, and vassal clans, the Mullagoris and Safias, dwell near them.

The "assured" clans which enjoy tribal allowances and are under the control of the British Government are known as the Tarakzai, Halimzai, Isa Khel, Burhan Khel and the affiliated Dawezai and Utmanzai clans. The fighting strength is generally estimated at from sixteen to eighteen thousand men, though at Shabkadar, in August 1897, the number was set down at 9,100. The approximate figures at that time of available fighting men were stated to be—Bulzai 8,000, Khwaezai 2,500, Tarakzai 2,850, Halimzai 2,500, Burhan Khel 500, Isa Khel 500, Dawezai 1,000, Utmanzai 500. How many arms of precision they can muster we do not know, but ten years ago the number was very small, jezails far exceeding rifles, while the sword was the weapon of choice. To-day considering the long-continued prevalence of gunrunning it may be taken that the possessions of the tribesmen in the shape of rifles are very much greater than they were ten years ago, and further that they will be able to offer a sterner resistance than they did the last time we visited them. The country to be traversed is uninviting, devoid of good roads and water. The aspect of the Mohmand hills, wrote Captain Hoghton of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, ten years ago, "is exceedingly wild and dreary and the eye is everywhere met by dry ravines, between long rows of rocky hills and crags, scantily clothed with coarse grass, scrub wood and the dwarf palm (mazarai), which lead up to the higher peaks of Ilazai and Tartara. These are better wooded, but the lower ranges are proverbial for their utter sterility. It would be difficult indeed to find any tract of country more desolate in appearance, or more desert-like in reality than the valley of the Bohai Dag in Kamali. Here an arid sterile plain, flanked by wild rugged hills and deeply scoured by precipitous, waterless nullahs, stretches for miles in every direction, the monotony being only relieved by a few miserable villages, with occasional scanty crops in their vicinity, the only water-supply of which is derived from surface drainage tanks, or from wells never less than a hundred feet in depth and frequently more. In summer great want of water is felt and the desert tracts radiate an intolerable heat." This, coupled with the unhealthiness of the river lowlands, is suggested as an explanation of the inferiority of the physique of the Mohmands as compared with that of their neighbours, the Afridis and Shinwaris.

The first inroad of the Mohmands into British territory occurred in 1850, and since that time at irregular intervals we have been troubled by them. When Mr. W. R. H. Merk, I. C. S., was Commissioner and the Superintendent of the Peshawar division, he was entrusted with the task of effecting a settlement with the Halimzai, Tarakzai, Utmanzai, Dawezai, and the Isa and Burhan Khel with a view to bringing them under sole British control. It was explained to them that they would lose nothing by it, that they would continue to receive their allowances, but that in return they would be bound to render such services as the Government might demand and the allowances would be conditional on their loyalty, fidelity and good behaviour towards us. This settlement was effected in 1896. The late Amir agreed, early in 1897, to demarcate that portion of the boundary between Afghan territory and the Mohmand country, which was then undetermined. He declined to give his emissary full powers, however, preferring that the final decision should rest with the Government of India and himself, after consideration of the reports of their respective commissioners. He argued that the Mohmand boundary should be either tribal or demarcated and not partly one and partly the other. Thus it became clear that all attempts to demarcate on the spot must be abandoned and the British party was broken up. In April of the same year the Afghan Khassadas were withdrawn from Mitai "and Afghan interference with the Mohmand sections on the British side of the Durand boundary having thus come to an end, the Government of India did not further press on the Amir their proposals for a delimitation of the boundary in dispute and the question has not since been revived."

THE INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY. A HOME contemporary learns that there is no doubt as to the commencement of the Indo-Ceylon railway connection this year. Whether the scheme will materialise as quickly as that remains to be seen, and we doubt whether it will, but there is not the slightest reason why the railway should not become an accomplished fact, indeed it will be a very valuable asset to Southern India. Many schemes have been suggested including an enormous ferry which, obviously, would be unworkable through a large portion of the year. The most useful scheme which has been suggested and the one which will, we think, be adopted in the end, is the utilisation of Adam's Bridge. Here are foundations fit to be built upon and the two islands of Manaar and Rameswaram will greatly help the engineers, for it will presumably be a one-track line. Practically, therefore, it only remains to bridge the Pambam Straits which is only about a mile and a half wide. A certain amount of provision will be made for small coasting traffic while larger boats will benefit owing to the better facilities which are offered by the proposed Rameswaram canal over which the railway would pass on a high level bridge. This canal would be between two and three miles in length and some seventy feet in width, with an average depth of seventeen feet. There would be locks at either end, with quays and moorings, while the channel outside the canal at each end would be kept clear by means of constant dredging. A difficulty in the way of the free navigation of this canal when built would be the liability of sailing vessels to be detained in it from want of wind for considerable periods, and it is suggested that this should be surmounted by the maintenance of powerful tugs to take these vessels through it very expeditiously. The rest of this scheme is said to be comparatively small and the line should certainly pay, for it will certainly obtain a large amount of both passenger and goods traffic to take advantage of low competitive shipping rates at Colombo.

FISH AND MOSQUITOES. It has already been suggested by the report on the Bengal fisheries that carp are deadly foes of the mosquito, and now another fish is suggested as being the perfect cure for Malaria. The idea emanates from the West Indies, where malaria was at one time a greater scourge than in any part of India. The discovery was made, as are many of importance, from the fact that Barbados is the only West Indian island that is absolutely free from malaria. A search has shown that it is equally free from the *Anopheles* mosquito, although the *Culex* variety is common. Major Hodder when engaged on the drainage of St. Lucia investigated this matter and found that the *Anopheles* variety would only breed on the ground level, none of its larvæ being found in tanks which were raised a few feet from the earth, nor even in those actually resting on the ground. It was found on examination that the pools and swamps in Barbados were swarming with a tiny fish locally known as "Millions" from their vast numbers and scientifically called *girardinus poeciloides*. Arrangements were made to transport these small fishes to other islands and some actually throve in the insect house at Regent's Park. Their introduction into certain parts of Jamaica led to a speedy diminution of the ravages of malaria, and it would seem worth while to introduce some of the fishes for protected cultivation in India to study the effects. Their importation should not prove an expensive matter, and they might do useful work in an unobtrusive way. There is always the chance that they have their drawback, but as the people of Barbados have not yet discovered it, it may be taken as a negligible quantity.

REMEMBERING HEROES. AN interesting announcement has been made in Japan, which other nations will do well to mark and inwardly digest. The Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, it is said, is contemplating the abolition of the present tobacco retail shops with a view to entrusting the sale to old soldiers who, though they receive pensions, find a difficulty in getting a livelihood. The idea is in marked contrast to the European systems under which too little attention is paid to the ex-soldier, who is left to shift for himself as best he can. There are many private agencies for obtaining employment for ex-soldiers, but the need for the nation to help those who have given their best years to their country, unable to learn a trade and left with a totally inadequate pension, has never been sufficiently recognised, and it is not altogether creditable that such an example should be set by what is generally regarded as the newest civilized country. Japan is fortunate in having a means at its disposal to provide employment, and is in a position to do more than is possible in Europe, but Government might well take the short step necessary and provide employment for more ex-soldiers than it does, and its example would speedily be followed by lesser bodies who would benefit by the arrangement, by obtaining more trustworthy and disciplined workmen.

THE Levee at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, will take place on the 21st May, and the State Dinner on the 26th June, the latter date being that appointed for the observance of the King-Emperor's birthday.

THE Honourable Mr. R. P. Barrow has resigned his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, and Sir Walter C. Hughes, Kt., C. I. E., has been nominated in his stead.

THE London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" cables that two-thirds of the space at the International Rubber Exhibition at Olympia has been applied for. It has been decided that there shall be no restriction as to the weight or size of the machinery exhibited.

IT is understood that the Viceroy may not improbably proceed to Dehra Dun in the rains for the visit that was cut short when he was recalled to Simla by the trouble on the frontier.

MR. TOLLINTON, Divisional Judge, Lahore, will take up the duties of Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department of the Government of India, about the 15th proximo, when Mr. Sheepshanks proceeds on six months leave.

ACCORDING to the Hongkong correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon*, the Cantonese "have solemnly pledged themselves to continue the boycott of Japan until Japan apologises. Japan is seriously feeling the boycott and is pressing Pekin to discontinue the movement."

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. G. B. Watt, B. A, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to be a member of the Indian Educational Service, and to fill the post of Professor of English and Philosophy, at the Presidency College, Calcutta.

IN connection with the recent disturbances at Chandernagore, a local correspondent informs the "Englishman" that most of the officials have received a threatening anonymous communication purporting to be their death sentences, and the next outrage is calmy awaited.

SIR FREDERICK BRIDGE, M. V. O., the well know Organisist of Westminster Abbey, Gresham Professor, and King Edward Professor of Music in the University of London, has accepted the newly created position of chairman of the Board of Trinity College of Music (London).

IT is intimated in Army Orders for April that dismounted Officers will in future be armed—in war, with a sword and pistol; in peace, with a sword. In peace, the sword will be worn on duty or parade and during training and manœuvres. All carbines now held by Officers are to be returned to the Army Ordnance Store.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

TURNER'S SUSSEX LANDSCAPES.

Coming Sale of the Master's Drawings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Nearly a hundred years ago John Fuller, of Rosehill, Sussex, commissioned Turner, the artist, to make for him a collection of Sussex landscapes. How well the great master carried out those instructions it will be possible for the public to judge when the thirteen drawings and a picture which resulted from his labours come under the hammer at Christie's on Saturday next. Once before, and once only, has this fine series of country views been before the public eye, and that was at the International Exhibition of 1862, when the whole collection was exhibited. A couple of the drawings, "The Value of Ashburnham" and "The Vale of Pevensey from Rosehill Park," together with the picture "The Beach at Hastings," have been shown at Burlington House—the two former in 1886, and the latter in 1882. A good many people, however, will be familiar with five of the drawings, which have been reproduced as engravings. These include the "Vale of Ashburnham," already mentioned, "The Vale of Heathfield," "Rosehill Park," "Battle: The Spot where Harold fell," and "Pevensey Bay from Crowhurst Park," all of which appeared in W. B. Cooke's portfolio entitled "Views in Sussex," and issued in 1819. Two others, "Bodiham Castle" and "Hurstmonceaux Castle," were also engraved by Cooke, but neither was published, and the latter was never completed. Of the rest four have been engraved in aquatint by C. Stadler—"Beauport, near Bexhill," "Battle Abbey," "Rosehill," and a second view of the "Vall of Ashburnham." Each of these pictures has something of a history, but the name of the once famous Fuller, a wealthy Sussex ironmaster, will always deserve to be remembered more particularly in connection with the drawing of Bodiham (or Bodiam) Castle. For it is to John Fuller that the Sussex of to-day owes a debt of gratitude for the preservation of that noble pile, still standing—weatherbeaten, but for the most part sound—in the middle of its water-lilied moat out in the peaceful meadows. Fuller bought it when its demolition was threatened and had it included in his collection of views taken in the Rape of Hastings.

Hurstmonceaux, which, unlike Bodiham, is of brick instead of stone and is said to have been the first important building of artificial substance ever erected in England, is of even greater interest to this generation than Bodiham, though Fuller had less to do with it. Bodiham is but a toy compared with the magnificent extent of Hurstmonceaux with its huge open courtyards and its endless underground passages. But Hurstmonceaux met the fate which Bodiham escaped, and is a ruin of man's making. Like Turner's drawing of the ruined and ivy covered castle, the grand old building itself is waiting for a purchaser, but not so likely, perhaps, to find one.

Pevensey has not altered much since Turner's day and there is still nothing except the bare open meadows, where sleepy cattle browse the summer long, between the stone-built battlements of her castle and the lofty towers of Hurstmonceaux across the Pevensey Level. Under the walls of Pevensey's castle you may see to-day such cattle as Turner saw, and such sheep as he pictured being washed. Bodiham, Pevensey, and Hurstmonceaux have crumbled a trifle more since they passed into this collection, but in general appearance have altered little. One cannot say the same of "The Vale of Heathfield," for the house which Turner saw is to be seen no more. An ugly stucco building has given place to a picturesque mansion of brick and stone, far more in keeping with the park in which it is set, and of which so good a judge of scenery as Mr. E. V. Lucas has written in "Highways and Byways in Sussex" that it is "the loveliest in Sussex." The Gibraltar Tower, which also figures in this picture, exists to-day exactly as when it was built—a little more grey, perhaps, but otherwise untouched. At the top of the park it is a conspicuous landmark from without, and within at the present time an interesting museum. Francis Newbery, son of the bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard, was its builder when he came to Heathfield Park in succession to George Augustus Elliot (afterwards Lord Heathfield) the hero of Gibraltar, who died in 1790.

Brightling Observatory, which Fuller built, and which figures somewhat insignificantly in "Rosehill Park," drawn in 1816, is just as it was except that it is no longer used as an observatory but as a dwelling-house. Close to it, on Brightling Down, 646 ft. above sea level, stands Brightling Needle, while, like the Sugar-loaf on the opposite hill at Dallington, is another of Fuller's landmarks, built of native stone, chiefly for the object, it is said, of providing work for the unemployed during a severe winter. There is nothing very beautiful in the view of the house "Rosehill," the subject of another picture, so far as the house itself is concerned. It is a plain, severe building of the Heathfield Park type, but no reverent hand has redeemed its ugliness. The Rosehill of Fuller's time is the Brightling Park of to-day, and the old name only lingers in connection with a noted breed of Sussex spaniels presumably founded there.

There are two drawings of the Vale of Ashburnham, taken from different points of view—one, an open hilly landscape, with the house and church in the middle distance; the other a wooded foreground with oxwaggon and figures; the house in the centre, and the sea in the distance. The chief features of these drawings are to be seen to-day just as the artist found them; but of course the landscapes have altered somewhat, though not in any disadvantageous manner, and the oxen are no more. Yet you can still find the latter not far away at Warbleton, and there are a few other teams in the county, notably at Eridge and near Beachy Head. "Battle Abbey"—a distant view of the building, with two men stoning a snake in the foreground; "Beauport near Bexhill," with a sailor hailing a coach; and "Battle: the spot where Harold fell," forms the subjects of three other typical Sussex landscapes, while "Pevensey Bay from Crowhurst Park," gives a glimpse of the broad-backed Southdowns in the neighbourhood of Beachy Head. Another view seawards shows the "Vale of Pevensey from Rosehill Park," possibly the finest view in these parts in Turner's day, and undoubtedly the most magnificent in our own time.

Only the painting—"The Beach at Hastings"—remains. In character it is quite unlike the drawings, and shows the artist in an altogether different mood. This is a sea-piece with the beach in the foreground, with fish, and fishermen, and fishermen, and fisherwomen, too. Beyond are a couple of fishing-boats, and in the distance other shipping is to be seen. This picture is signed and dated (1810), and measures 3ft. by 4ft., which is more than twice the size of the drawings. Lovers of Turner or of Sussex, or of both, will not miss this remarkable collection.

Mr. Thomas Beecham is doing excellent work in bringing forward so much new and unhackneyed music at his orchestral concerts, the third of which was given last night at the Queen's Hall. Once again there was much to interest. The programme began with the "Meistersinger" overture, the only familiar number for the orchestra, which received a fresh and vigorous interpretation, and after it there came Mr. W. H. Bell's tone poem, "Love Among the Ruins," an "atmospherical" illustration of the main idea of Browing's poem. This was separated from another novelty, "Brigg Fair," an English rhapsody by Mr. Frederick Delius, by a perfectly beautiful Mozart pianoforte concerto in C minor, the solo part of which was played by young Ernst Langyel with real grace. To end with, Smetana's picturesque symphonic poem "Sarka" was played, making up, it will be seen, an interesting evening's music. Several considerations arise from listening to this concert. First, the wonderful power of inspiration as exemplified in the concerto which makes music so old fashioned in form and treatment hold its own so easily in such surroundings; secondly, as a piece of modern orchestral writing there is nothing to approach the Wagner overture. Others are concerned with review of the symphonic poem as an art-form and the latter-day system of instrumentation. This is not the occasion to say more than that a radical fault in the "labelled" music is a difficulty which composers appear to have to contend with, that of treating a setting of a similar subject in an original way. We find very little difference in the general feeling of many of these compositions, as though the accepted way of illustration in music was extremely limited. To get a pastoral effect one uses the oboe, martial character is accompanied by trumpets and side-drum, and so forth. How to get beyond this has yet to be proved.

A word as to instrumentation. Smetana's work last night was a good illustration of the picturesque in terms of musical clearness of setting, where those of Bell and Delius were obscure and cloudy, simply because the fashion nowadays is to give something to do of a different kind to as many instruments as possible at the same time. For a few moments, the effect is sonorous and impressive; after that, it becomes monotonous to a degree that no amount of rhythmic variety or colour variety can mitigate. Sections only, therefore, of the two English works gave one pleasure, especially that of Delius, which had the most strength and forcefulness. It is inspired by Norfolk folk-song, which, however, is not used in an obvious manner at all, and so whatever definite character the original melody may have is not discussed. The treatment, in fact, is not analogous to that of the rhapsody of Liszt or the variation form. If the two composers care to accept a word of advice, it would be that they should reflect seriously whether they are best suiting their purpose by this insistence upon the wonderfully ingenious complexity and whether a little more simpler method regarding the music from the top of the score to the bottom would not be advisable. Their orchestral technique is so good that it ought not to be a matter of much difficulty. It remains to be said that the New Symphony Orchestra played admirably, the tone of strings and wind being of a first-rate order.

In the afternoon, at the same hall, the Royal Academy of Music gave an end of term orchestral concert, at which some promising appearances were made. Miss Clara Butterworth sang an M.S. song, "Fidelity," from the pen of Mr. Montague F. Phillips, a fairly meritorious composition; Miss Hettie Franklin was heard in an air of Handel, and Miss Edith Kirk in one of Rossini, while instrumental solos were given by Miss Juliet Capron, violin, and Miss Norah Cordwell and Master Francis Hutchens, pianoforte. Mr. Herbert Fryer's Chopin recital, given at the Steinway Hall, was very successful. This particular composer requires a combination of romantic grace with a degree of strength and grip of just the power, and no more, to make it tell. Sometimes Mr. Fryer errs in excess of the former quality; yet in the fine Fantasia in F. minor he succeeded in combining both happily, and the music was, in consequence, very enjoyable. He has little to learn, if anything, in the direction of tone-production, for it is always pure in quality and penetrating without hardness.

On behalf of the National Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Children a matinee was given at the Playhouse. As befitted the occasion the principal piece was played entirely by young people, some of a quite tender age. And certainly no one in the house took a keener delight in the proceedings than the juvenile performers, who entered into the spirit of the little fairy play, written for them by Miss Annie Dymond and Miss Blanche Penley, with the utmost zest and goodwill. "The Little Nun Tree" is just the sort of thing to appeal to children, although, of course, this is not to say that their elders failed to find ample enjoyment in it. The story is of the simplest description, but is told with a daintiness and a charm that never fail to please. It is all about a diminutive king, who has just reached the time when he must choose a wife for himself. His father, the former monarch, had expressed a wish that his heir should wed the Princess Carmen Sylva; unfortunately the two had never met, and consequently any opportunity for falling in love had been denied them. Naturally there is a good fairy who interests herself in their affairs. And she it is who arranges that whoever shall pluck the golden pear from off the magic tree shall become the King's lucky consort. Eventually Carmen Sylva, disguised as a beggar maid, arrives at the Court, and, after the others have vainly endeavoured to snatch the coveted prize, contrives to secure it. So all ends happily, as becomes a real fairy tale. Never, surely, was there a more delightful King than Miss Marjory Bryce, nor a more fascinating Princess than her sister, Miss Rosalind Bryce; while the same family supplied Master Nigel Bryce, so amazingly droll an exponent of the Baron that from first to last his performance was followed by the heartiest laughter. All praise, too, must be given to Masters John Maude and Jack Esmond, and to Miss Prudence Bourchier, each a living proof that the law of heredity counts for something in the histrionic profession. A feature of the afternoon was the dancing of several little "premieres danseuses," chief among whom Miss Norah Gilbert Samuel figured as a most graceful and captivating executant.

THE LIQUOR SHOP AT DADAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In continuation of my letter to you of the 23rd instant, which appeared in your issue of the 24th, with regard to the opening of a country liquor shop at Dadar, I have now the pleasure to inform you, as well your numerous readers through you that subsequent inquiries made on the subject have satisfactorily convinced me that no blame attaches to any of the parties concerned in the matter of the opening of the liquor shop there. I trust you will be pleased to insert this in your next issue, so that the Government as well as the people might see that neither intemperate nor inconsiderate as they have often been accused of being, are lovers of true.

TEMPERANCE REFORM.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE MOHMANDS AND THE RAILWAY.

Attitude of the Amir.

THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENTAL INTERFERENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Mr. Hobhouse, in the Commons, replying to Mr. Smeaton, on behalf of Mr. Buchanan, who is indisposed, said, there was no reason to believe that the surveys for a railway on the right bank of the Kabul River, which is outside the limits of the Mohmand country, had caused the present rising, and he was not aware that the Amir had protested against the approach of the railway to his frontier.

Mr. Hobhouse further said: "I am informed the Amir has taken action to prevent his subjects joining the rising and it is producing the desired result."

LONDON, APRIL 30.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Robert Laidlow moved that a searching enquiry be instituted into educational methods in India, which, he said, were responsible for much of the prevalent unrest on the part of half-educated schoolboys.

Mr. Hart Davies seconded the motion.

Mr. Keir Hardie dwelt on the growth of the independent native educational movement which was due to the Government's neglect. He urged less military and more educational expenditure.

Sir Henry Craik suggested the appointment of a representative of the Indian Educational Department on the Viceroy's Council.

Mr. Hobhouse rejected Sir Henry Craik's proposal as tending to delay the treatment of the subject. As the result of his recent visit to India he could say that no subject was closer to the hearts of the administrators than education. There had been an increase of eighty per cent in educational expenditure during the last decade, and sanitation, hospitals and agricultural development must be starved if more money was wanted for education. He dwelt on the satisfactory increase of Vernacular schools, but with reference to Anglo-Vernacular schools, he regretted the apathy of the Municipalities with regard to educational expenditure. He thought that the Education Department interfered too much in the Primary schools and would prefer that greater responsibility should rest with the District Boards.

Mr. Hobhouse said that he entirely sympathised with those who wished to concentrate education in a smaller number of schools and colleges and to raise the standard. He would like to see much greater use made of the schools maintained by the priests in Burma and Sind. He did not accept the motion because the work of education in India was steadily progressing.

The motion was withdrawn.

THE COMING BUDGET.

Early Date for Introduction.

LONDON APRIL 29.

Mr. Asquith introduces his Budget in the Commons on the 7th May.

ACCIDENT ON A GERMAN BATTLESHIP.

Many Killed and Injured.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Two men have been killed and six injured by the premature explosion of a charge on the battleship "Elsass," at Kiel.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

Fresh Crater Active.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Mount Etna is again active and is emitting a thick smoke from a fresh crater which has opened.

Ashes are falling on some of the villages on the slopes.

PRINCE VON BULOW AT VENICE.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Signor Giolitti visited Prince von Bulow today at Venice and they lunched together at the latter's hotel.

NEW YORK STOCKBROKERS' FAILURE.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The New York stock-brokers' firm of Easter Knopp and Company, suspended payment to-day. Mr. Charles Coster, one of the partners, has committed suicide.

THE PORTUGUESE CORTES.

Impressive Speech by King Manuel.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Telegrams from Lisbon report that King Manuel opened the Cortes with great state yesterday.

In his speech from the throne His Majesty swore to govern according to the laws and to seek inspiration in sovereigns who were a glory to the monarchical system and a blessing to their nations.

He invoked his father's terrible martyrdom as a summons to all to unite on behalf of the peace and progress of the country.

LATER.

King Manuel's speech from the Throne announces drastic modifications in the customs tariff, reforms in the police, army and navy, the development of the colonies and the regulation of native labour and of labour emigration.

THE NAVAL DISASTERS.

Gift for the Gladiator Victims.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The American Line has given five hundred pounds sterling to the fund for the sufferers by the loss of the "Gladiator."

MR. CHURCHILL ON THE MANCHESTER RESULT.

Some Vapid Statements.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in a letter to the Chairman of the Manchester Election Committee, says that in the heart of every political reverse there is the dynamic impulse of future triumph.

The figures at the poll were the highest encouragement to Free Traders, seeing that the constituency was the blue-ribbon of Lancashire Toryism.

He declares that at the next General Election the issue will be sharply defined as Free Trade versus Protection.

SIR A. MACDONNELL.

To be Sent to the Lords.

PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

It is stated in the Lobby that Sir Antony Macdonnell will receive a peerage and that Sir J. B. Dogherty will succeed him as Under Secretary for Ireland.

THE SHIPPING DISPUTE.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Mr. Winston Churchill is endeavouring to settle the threatened lock-out in the North-East Coast shipbuilding industry.

JAPANESE NAVAL DISASTER.

Training Cruiser Sunk.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the training cruiser "Matsushima" has sunk off Pescadores through the explosion of a projectile.

The cruisers "Itsukushima" and "Hashidate" rescued thirty men, but it is feared that two hundred, including the captain, have perished.

ENGLAND FLOODED.

Floods of 1903 Surpassed.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Heavy rainfalls have caused floods throughout the country, especially along the Upper Thames Valley. The level of the water at Henley and Maidenhead is above that of the great flood of 1903.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Result and Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The following is the result of the City and Suburban Handicap run at Epsom to-day. Distance 1¼ mile:—

Dean Swift	1
Simonson	2
Snow Leopard	3

Starting prices:—

13 to 2 against Dean Swift.
100 to 6 against Simonson.
100 to 8 against Snow Leopard.

Won by 1 1-2 lengths, a length between second and third.

Also ran:—Oakleigh, Roseate Dawn, Desmond's Pride, Mask, Offer, Land League, Velvet, Hayden, Dinneford, The Bedouin, Nightfall, Silver Heeled, and Duke of Sparta.

MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

RETALIATORY MEASURES.

Mohmands Apprehensive.

POSING AS "PEACEFUL AGRICULTURISTS."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 30.

The "Pioneer's" Peshawar correspondent states that special troop trains are busy with traffic at the railway station and along Shabkadr road. Retaliatory measures are bound to follow, but it is unlikely that any start from Shabkadr will be made for a few days. Everything points to the speedy carrying out of necessary preparations. It is impossible to say what form punitive measures will take, as information will not be divulged until the force starts. General Willcocks on the 29th paid a short visit to Peshawar. The additional Staff Officers retained for operations are: The Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Colonel A.W. Money; Colonel Dickie, Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Dundee, Principal Medical Officer; Colonel H. R. Whitehead, Senior Veterinary Officer; Major A. England, Divisional Supply Officer; Lieutenant-Colonel A.B. C. Williams, Divisional Transport Officer; and Major A. Mullaly. Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at base, Major A. S. Hamilton, 52nd Sikhs. The troops will be on a reduced scale and kits and tents not be taken by the force during the first advance.

Latest news from the front states that everything is quiet. The Mohmands think that the time has arrived for retaliatory measures and evidently feel that the role of peaceful agriculturists suits best. The weather here is by no means unbearable. It is possible to sit with comfort in mid day in a room without punkahs and a thin tweed suit. Later on the weather is likely to change, and the clouds at present indicate rain. Heavy showers however will mean intense discomfort for the troops. Bazaar rumours foretell another Mohmand attack on Friday.

LATER.

The activity of the Mullas has not yet ceased in the Mohmand country, but no new developments have occurred. The Hazarat Sahib is reported to have moved up the Bohai Dag to Koda Khel country. The Gud ullah is said to have gone to Bajaur in order to try to arouse religious enthusiasm there. The Khugiani 'lashkar' is still at Pesh Bolak. No military operations have taken place.

Private letters have reached Punjab from Kabul, dated as lately as 18th instant, when the rumours of the Amir's illness were already in circulation on the Indian frontier. Yet they describe the Amir as in his usual health. The most probable explanation of the persistent rumours appears to be that they have been circulated as a ruse by the mullas, who are endeavouring to induce the tribesmen to rise.

MR. JUSTICE BODDAM.

Farewell Entertainment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 30.

The Mahomedans of Madras gave a farewell entertainment to Mr. Justice Boddam, in the Anjuman premises, yesterday evening. His Highness the Prince of Arcot read the address, bidding the retiring Judge farewell, and offering him heartfelt thanks for the parental sympathy the Muslim community had received at the hands of Mr. Justice Boddam, during the time he had been in their midst.

Mr. Justice Beddam, in the course of a suitable reply, commended the cause of the Mahomedan community, and especially the Anjuman, to the notice of those present, including those who were not Mahomedans. He said that for the time being the Mahomedans are down and the members of other communities are up; and that it will do credit to members of those communities if they are prepared to lend a helping hand, to enable Mahomedans to rise. He concluded his remarks by saying that from his own experience he knows that Mahomedans are, and will be, grateful for any assistance of any sort.

Mr. Justice Boddam had presided previously, at the sixth annual meeting of the Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India, at which the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Mahomed Sahib Bahadur had been elected President, for the coming year, and he congratulated the community on electing a Mahomedan as President. He also spoke a few words of excellent advice to the meeting.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

Amir's Refusal to Ratify.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 30.

Persistent unofficial reports are received at Quetta that the Amir refuses to ratify the Anglo-Russian Convention.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

The number of plague deaths in India fell last week to 5,579, the Punjab reporting 3,130, the Bombay Presidency 909, the United Provinces 694, Bengal 335, Rajputana 281, Burma 78, N.-W. Frontier Provinces 54, Madras Presidency 49, Mysore State 23, Central Provinces 17, Central India 6, and Kashmir 3.

ARBUTHNOT INDUSTRIALS.

Application for Suit Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 30.

At the Madras High Court, before the Chief Justice, Mr. C. R. Tiruvenkatcharry renewed an application this morning, on behalf of Hajee Fakir Mahomed Sait, a shareholder of Arbuthnot's Industrials, Limited, for permission to file a suit against Arbuthnot's Industrials, Limited, Sir G. G. Arbuthnot and Mr. Sutherland Orr as trustees under a deed of indenture, Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham and Co., and Miss A. G. Arbuthnot in connection with the issue of Industrial's debentures by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

Mr. Bewes appeared on behalf of the Industrials Co., Ld., and Mr. Joscelyn on behalf of Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham and Co.

They said that the trustees and Miss Arbuthnot, their clients, had no objection to the application being granted.

His Lordship accordingly made an order granting permission to institute a suit as prayed for. He also gave permission, in accordance with another application by the same applicant, for him to sue on behalf of other shareholders in the Industrials Co.

RANGOON COLLEGE.

Additional Appointments Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

With the object of extending the scope of the Rangoon College, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the addition to its staff of the following appointments:—(1) Professor of English and History, (2) Professor of Philosophy, (3) Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics and Physics. The two Professors will be members of the Indian Educational Service.

PUBLIC WORKS POSTINGS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

Mr. D. E. Keatinge, Chief Store-keeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has been granted combined leave for nine months from the 15th proximo. Mr. F. W. Wadley, Officiating Store-keeper, North Western Railway, is temporarily transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway to officiate.

Mr. W. C. Hickie is appointed Deputy Accountant-General, Public Works Department, vice Mr. A. G. Harrison on furlough.

Mr. J. C. Hewitt, Executive Engineer, Bengal, officiates as Superintending Engineer, vice Mr. E. R. Gardiner, on leave.

Mr. E. J. Mitchell, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal and Assam, officiates as Superintending Engineer, vice Mr. C. A. White, on leave.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

Fort Field Officer, Lieut. M. Dockrell, 116th Mahrattas; next for duty, Lieut. E. J. Cripps, 116th Mahrattas; Colaba Field Officer, Major C. F. H. Wingate, 2nd Royal Scots; next for duty, Major A. C. Pitman, R. G. A.

Lieut. W. K. Cook, 116th Mahrattas, is appointed Fort Field Officer for the remainder of the current week vice Lieut. W. L. Wayman, 116th Mahrattas, relieved. Next for duty:—Lieut. M. Dockrell, 116th Mahrattas.

Major H. E. Winter, R.A.M.C., will assume command of the Station Hospital, Colaba, vice Lieut-Colonel G. F. Gubbin, R.A.M.C., proceeding on sixth months' leave, with effect from the 2nd May.

ROYAL ARTILLERY POSTINGS.

SIMLA April, 30.

The following Royal Artillery postings are ordered:—

Major Henderson, from the 78th Battery, to the 19th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Ferozepore.

Captain Parker, 27th Mountain Battery, to No. 12 Company Royal Garrison Artillery, England.

Major Washington, from the Field Artillery at Neemuch, to the 67th Battery at Rawalpindi.

Captain Queripel, from the 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Neemuch. Captain Godman, from "W" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, to the Field Artillery at Jubbulpore.

Lieutenant H. B. G. Arthur is posted to the 69th Battery, Field Artillery, at Campbellpore.

Lieut. S. F. Burne is posted to the 4th Battery, Field Artillery, at Lahore.

Major Ward, 30th Punjabis, is appointed 2nd in command of that Regiment.

Lieut. Colonel Row, 8th Gurkha Rifles, is appointed Commandant of the 1st Battalion 7th Gurkhas.

Apropos of the 1st April an amusing story is told in a French contemporary about Romieu, a French writer who was fond of a practical joke. Romieu was passing along a street in the Latin Quarter of Paris one April Fools' Day when he noticed a toy-shop bearing the sign "The Two Monkeys." Entering with an air of importance, he asked to see the proprietor. When the latter appeared, Romieu, after looking him carefully up and down, said:—"Excuse me, it must be your partner I wish to see." "But I have no partner; I am the sole proprietor," replied the shopkeeper. "You have no partner," exclaimed Romieu reproachfully; "then what do you mean, Sir, by putting outside your shop 'The Two Monkeys?'" Romieu did not wait for a reply.

A CHANDERNAGORE correspondent of the "Patrika" says, that it has been officially announced, that the Arms Act, recently introduced, has been withdrawn, as being against the spirit of the French Government.

A YOUTHFUL MURDERER.

Accused Acquitted.

JUDGE AND JURY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 30.

The trial of William Johnstone, aged seventeen years, for the murder of Jerome Jacobs, on the 21st of February, began this morning at the Criminal Sessions of the Lower Burma Chief Court before Mr. Justice Ormond.

After the opening, by the Assistant Government Advocate, of the case for the prosecution, the District Magistrate was the first witness called, and he gave evidence regarding the accused's confession. What followed is without a precedent in the annals of criminal trials before the Court of Sessions in Rangoon.

The foreman of the Jury asked: Is it necessary to go further in this case? Everything is admitted, and the Jury have made up their minds.

The Judge: You cannot return a verdict against accused until you have heard the evidence.

Foreman: Well, we want to acquit him right away. We don't think it necessary to go into the case. What the accused has done was under gross provocation, and I think he has done very well.

The Judge: That is not the law, I am afraid. Have you considered the question of culpable homicide?

A juror: It is justifiable.

Judge: I am afraid it is not justifiable.

Defending counsel: The Jury are unanimous. I submit your Honour must accept the verdict.

Prosecuting counsel: I submit the Jury are bound to hear the evidence for the prosecution; they cannot acquit the accused on his own unsupported statement.

Foreman: We consider it justifiable homicide not amounting to murder.

Prosecuting counsel: I submit that the Jury are bound to obey your Honour's direction with regard to the question of law and are bound to accept your direction as to the law. If the jury acquit him now, they will not be carrying out their oaths, which says they must give a verdict in accordance with the law.

Judge: You must take the law from me. I quite understand your sympathy with the accused.

Foreman: We will submit to the ruling of the Court.

Mrs. Johnstone, mother of accused, was then called to give evidence, and after she had detailed some of the circumstances leading up to the murder, the foreman said: "Had we not better stop this evidence?" It does not lead to anything."

Judge: No, that is for me to rule.

Foreman: Well, it is no good going on wasting our time.

Mrs. Johnstone then continued her statement and appeared to be under the influence of liquor, which made the Judge ask: "Is this lady in a fit state to give evidence?"

Prosecuting counsel: Well, I do not think so.

The witness was removed from the box and her evidence struck out, her statement made in the lower court being read.

The foreman of the jury again attempted to stop the case, on the ground that the jury was satisfied.

Judge to Foreman: You must exercise a little patience.

Foreman: The jury are unanimously of opinion that it is not necessary to hear any more evidence. That already given is sufficient to prove that there have been rows and continual —

Judge: I must ask you to allow me to point out the law to you, and I cannot do that without hearing the evidence. You must take the law from me.

Foreman: But accused admits the case.

Judge: I must ask you to hear the case.

The prosecuting counsel proposed tendering a number of witnesses for cross-examination, but the defending counsel declined the cross-examination.

Foreman: I think it is very unfortunate for this evidence to be called at all as it is quite unnecessary. We are all honest men.

Prosecuting counsel: I am not questioning that, but I must be allowed to conduct the case.

The case for the Crown was then closed, and the defending counsel declined to call evidence. Both counsel briefly addressed the jury, who retired, and after an absence of five minutes, unanimously found accused not guilty, and he was acquitted.

DEATH OF COL. TRITTON.

Found Dead in a Train.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 30.

Information has been received at Quetta, that Colonel Tritton, Commanding the 104th Rifles, left Quetta, by mail, on the 28th instant, and was found dead in the bathroom of a first class railway carriage, when the train reached Ruk. The body was suspended by a towel tied round the neck. The body was conveyed to Sukkur, and Police enquiries are being made.

BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Bills on London made by the Comptroller General on Thursday the 30th April:—

Aggregate amount tendered.....	£205,000
Total amount accepted.....	£205,000

THE POWELLISATION OF WOOD.

Exploitation of Indian Forests.

DEFEAT OF THE WHITE ANT.

In December last an informal meeting of Forestry Officers, leading Engineers, Architects, Merchants and others interested in Indian timber was held in Bombay, when specimens of Powellized, Native, and other woods were exhibited, the process described and its advantages explained. Recently the project of applying the Powell Wood Process on a large scale to Indian timber has been under consideration, and we now learn that the first Indian works for carrying out the process are to be erected in the neighbourhood of Bombay by a private company.

While the rapid seasoning of wood, and especially its preservation from decay and white ants, are probably of greater importance to India and Burmah than to most other timber producing countries, India is by no means the first to adopt the process though its value and possibilities were recognized by one of the greatest experts in Indian timber fully two years since.

The first commercial plant was erected about twelve months ago in Western Australia and the rapid and marked success which attended the treatment of Jarrah and other woods difficult to season, very soon led to the erection of large electrically equipped works in Sydney, while two others are now approaching completion in New Zealand.

Before, however, the practical stage could be reached lengthened trials and innumerable tests under every imaginable condition and in all climates became necessary to meet criticism and overcome scepticism and doubt. An expenditure of over £12 was entailed in proving the efficacy of the treatment.

The time over which such tests extend may be gathered from the fact that the report of a test begun so long ago as 1906 arrived only this month (April 1908). It is especially interesting to people in this vicinity, since the test was carried out by the officials of the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens, Poona. The report states that the treated and untreated pieces of wood were placed together in September 1906 near white ants' nests and by the following April a cone 5 feet high and 4 feet in diameter at the base had been built over them. The wood was removed in March this year when it was found that very little of the untreated wood was left, merely a fraction adhering to the treated piece, while the treated piece remained absolutely perfect and untouched. This latest example merely corroborates the results of numerous other trials made throughout the world in countries infested by termites.

Immunity from attack by white ants is, however, only one of the many advantages claimed for the process.

Its wider and perhaps greater value is based on the fact that by the treatment all timber may be thoroughly seasoned and made immune from dry rot as soon as the tree is felled. Indeed, one of the most interesting and curious facts associated with the process is that the fresher the wood the better the results. Newly felled "green" timber after being treated is superior in all respects—appearance, strength and durability—to similar wood seasoned in the ordinary way; and Teak is no exception to this rule.

All wood when processed before the cells lose their endosmotic properties is eager, if one may use the term, to absorb the "liquid timber" in which it is immersed during treatment. Dr. Morris Travers, Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, had discovered this property in wood before he had heard of the Process, and had previously commented on the fact in one of his addresses.

It is not improbable that many kinds of timber, at present valueless even as firewood, may now be made useful and thus a new source of revenue opened to the Government, and it is also quite possible that an export trade in the softer kinds of timber may ensue.

Before and during the erection of the works it is proposed to treat experimentally as many kinds of suitable Indian woods as can conveniently be collected. Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., who are Agents for the Company, will be pleased to answer any enquiries addressed to the Powell Wood Process Co. (India), Limited, Killick Building, Bombay, and give information to those who are interested in the seasoning and preservation of wood.

BENGALI CIVILITIES.

Conflicting Stories.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30

A telegram from Darjeeling, dated the 29th, states that a case of assault has been instituted in the Court there by Captain Murphy, Suffolk Regiment and Adjutant of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, against Jotindra Nath Mookerjee.

Captain Murphy says that, while he was waiting on the Siliguri platform, on the 22nd instant, the Babu pushed him on one side, and he struck the Babu across the leg with a cane, the Babu retaliating by hitting him on the face.

The Babu, who has also filed a case, says that he did not push Captain Murphy, but brushed passed him in the crowd. Both cases are pending.

A European lady, while walking along the Hospital road, in Darjeeling, was spat on by a young Bengali; she has not complained to the Police, as she cannot identify the offender.

DR. MARSHALL PHILIP, says the "Ceylon Observer," attributes the high mortality from enteric in Colombo during March to a considerable extent to the bad plague of house-flies which existed in February last. "The guilt of the fly in disseminating disease germs is not merely a supposition; it has been proved by actual experiments, and Dr. H. H. Riddle, M. B., (Camb.) is responsible for the statement that a single member of the species can carry enough bacteria to devastate an army. Under the microscope, over 100,000 bacteria have been counted on the legs and mouth of a single fly! The human instinct of self-preservation should therefore lead house-holders to declare war upon the pest."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TRITTON, Commanding 104th Wellesley's Rifles, was found dead in the mail train between Quetta and Karachi on Wednesday.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE PREMIER'S CONSORT.

The London Season.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The most brilliant days of political entertaining may be revived by Mrs. Asquith, the wife of the new Prime Minister.

Hitherto Mrs. Asquith has shone in a small but very select circle of the intellectuals. The ordinary season's "lions" have been found at her parties but she has attracted to her house in Cavendish-square the very cream of the intellect of London and the Continent.

Described by Mr. Gladstone when she was still Miss Margot Tenant as the cleverest girl he had ever met, Mrs. Asquith is one of the few living women who might possibly succeed in reviving the glories of the political salon.

A brilliant conversationalist and a singularly gifted woman she could draw together the many threads that go to the making of a salon.

At Downing-street, however, she will have to entertain for the Government—the entertaining that has been done by deputy for many years.

The illness and death of Lady Campbell-Bannerman made it necessary for Sir Henry to ask Lady Crewe, Lady Portsmouth, and Lady Beauchamp to entertain in the name of the Government. Mr. Balfour the late Premier is a bachelor and Lord Salisbury whom he succeeded a widower, during his later years of office. So was Lord Rosebery who succeeded Mr. Gladstone. Mrs. Gladstone's parties were famous in the annals of political entertaining. They were homely informal gatherings more or less, however, and it may be given to Mrs. Asquith to start a new era in political entertaining.

Her own children are still young but her stepdaughter a pretty fair haired girl will assist her.

THE LONDON SEASON.

Already the American invasion has begun and the books of the great shipping lines show record bookings.

This year, however, American visitors will be eclipsed in number by those from France. Personally conducted parties from all parts of France are being organised in connection with the great Franco-British Exhibition and on the day that the Olympic games begin, July 13th, at a modest estimate there will be a quarter of a million visitors in London.

Hotels are being booked up rapidly. Extra waiters and servants are now being engaged in readiness for the rush and it is hoped that there may be a substantial addition to the number of taxicabs by then, for women tourists, especially, hail with joy the scarlet motor cabs with the little dials that tell them their fares.

THE OPERA.

The opening of the grand Opera Season is always one of the landmarks of the London season.

April 20th, is the date this year and both Madame Melba and Madame Tetrazzini are to sing. A Melba night at the Opera brings forth a galaxy of beautiful women and a gorgeous display of diamonds. This season a Tetrazzini night will do the same, so we shall have more brilliant nights at the Opera than are usual.

QUEEN AT A WEDDING.

The Queen, the Empress Marie and the Princess Victoria all attended the marriage of Lady Ruby Elliot, second daughter of Lord Minto, who was married to Lord Errington last Saturday at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

For a Lenten wedding the church presented a most brilliant appearance and the scarlet robes of the choristers of the Chapel Royal made an effective background for the simple white gown of the young bride. Her veil of Brussels lace and net fell to the hem of her dress and she carried a bunch of snow white lilac. Lilac was the flower of the wedding in fact. The bridesmaids dressed in blue chiffon and lace had knots of pale mauve lilac in their blue crinoline hats and they carried big branches of the lilac in their hands. Two tiny girls wore lace caps with their pale blue frocks and carried posies of lilac. They were accompanied by two small pages in blue satin.

The dresses of the guests were very lovely and demonstrated the latest modes. The Queen wore her favourite shade of mauve, a handsome velvet gown with a toque to match. The Empress too wore velvet of this colour but in a paler shade. Lady Minto wore one of the new colours, cafe au lait. Her gown was of satin chiffon with old lace touches and soft rose pink introduced. Lady Eileen Elliot wore the curious shade of blue that is known as hedge sparrow, and her hat was pale pink.

EVENING DRESS IN THEATRES.

A new stage has been reached in the question of evening dress for men at the theatres. For months now the unwritten law of the majority of the West End theatres that a man must not occupy a stall unless he is in evening dress has been rebelled against. In one or two theatres the rule is so strict that anyone not in evening dress would be refused admission. It has never yet been definitely decided whether the majority of theatre-goers would prefer the abolition of the evening dress rule or not, and it is interesting to note that the manager of one of the fashionable West End restaurants where evening dress is also "de rigueur," who invited his patrons to express an opinion on the subject, found that the greater part of them were in favour of compulsory evening dress. But what appears to be a happy compromise has been hit upon by Miss Lena Ashwell of the Kingsway Theatre.

Miss Ashwell intends to institute pit stalls at five shillings each where evening dress need not be worn. It is thought, Miss Ashwell told me, that many men, particularly city men who are playgoers and find it inconvenient to go home to dress and yet are unwilling to appear in the stalls in unconventional attire, will greatly appreciate the new seats. The number of the new seats will be decided by the demand for them.

The opinions of the London theatre managers are divided as to the desirability of the scheme. Mr. George Alexander finds his system of compulsory evening dress successful and does not intend to change it, but on the other hand Mr. Lewis Waller thinks the idea a good one and Mr. Beerbohm Tree also approves. Mr. Tree, by the way, has made an innovation at his theatre, which is not to be welcomed. His Majesty's was one of the few theatres where the programme was not charged for, but in future Mr. Tree has decided to make a charge.

SOCIETY'S LATEST PET.

"A lady's little dog, sprightly, robust, of compact appearance reminding one of a cob and captivating the attention by a quasi-human expression"—this, according to the catalogue of the show of the French Bull dog and Brussels Griffons Club at the Horticultural Hall this week is the description of the Brussels Griffon which is Society's latest pet dog. There are yet, however, only fourteenth griffons in England. As the name implies the dog is of Belgian extraction but it has lately been bred successfully in this country and is destined, a prominent lady fancier told me, to be the dog of the future.

This was borne out by the attention excited by the specimens at the Horticultural Hall. Reclining on soft silken cushions, the Brussels Griffons

were surrounded all day by admiring crowds. Even the French Bulldogs which have enjoyed a long popularity, were almost deserted.

The price of the griffon varies from £100 to £150. This is somewhat lower than the value of a French Bulldog for which few, people realise, as much as £250 is often paid.

WAITRESSES STRIKE.

The strike of the Piccadilly waitresses has been the sensation of this week. The public have been taking the keenest interest in the organised boycott of the restaurant in Piccadilly Circus where the revolting waitresses were employed, and single contributions of as much as £30 have been paid into the Strike Fund. I was lunching at the Cabin on Wednesday afternoon when the strike took place. At half past one, the hour when business is most brisk and hundreds of hungry customers are in the lunch rooms, Miss Ware the pretty fair haired girl who is the leader of the waitresses gave the signal and work instantly ceased. Trays were flung down pell mell. Not another customer was served, not another bill was made out. Waitresses trooped down from upstairs and the chef followed by a white robed bodyguard marched in procession from the kitchen. Here they arranged themselves alongside their leader Miss Ware. The dismissal of the entire staff was the consequence, and now the Cabin girls who have influential supporters including Miss Gertrude Tuckwell, president of the Women's Trades Union League and neice of the Right. Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., are organising themselves. Yesterday and to-day they were picketting in Piccadilly and mass meetings have also been held at which Mrs. Despard, sister of General Sir John French, presided. Should the management decline to relent and agree to their terms a Trafalgar Square demonstration is being organised and the waitresses will open an opposition restaurant which will be run on co-operative lines.

THE DAILY HOUSE-KEEPER.

"House-keeping daily for ladies unable to attend to household matters. Letters and invitations written and answered, domestics engaged and shopping done by experienced lady."

The above advertisement in a London daily paper indicates a new profession for women of much promise. In these busy days there are many women, who are called away from their own homes by business or pleasure, to whom the daily housekeeper would be boon and a blessing.

"I have already several clients," explained the advertiser to me this morning. "I call at their houses each morning and have a consultation as to the needs of the day. I see the cook and order the dishes for lunch and dinner and do what shopping is required, pay the bills, etc. Then there may be letters to answer or invitations to send out. Another branch of work is engaging the servants, a tiring task from which most women shrink."

The daily housekeeper therefore must be a sort of 'Admirable Crichton" who will properly systematise the whole duties of house-keeping.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., resumed the execution of the duties of his office as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 15th April.

The services of Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Ferris are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department with effect from the 16th April.

Mr. C. H. Brierley, Superintendent, His Majesty's House of Correction, Bombay, to act as Superintendent, Central Prison, Ahmedabad, vice Captain C. S. Lowson, I. M. S., proceeding on leave, the medical duties being performed by the Medical Officer in charge of the Military Station Hospital at Ahmedabad.

Mr. R. D. Bell, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of East Khandesh, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the Code of C. P. and to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes under section 407 (2) of the same Code.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Sholapur, is invested with Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates.

Dr. S. A. Powell, B.A., M.B., M.Ch., Police Surgeon and Surgeon to the Coroner, Bombay is granted, with effect from the 25th April, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with leave on medial certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Lieutenant R. F. S. Beyts, 122nd Rajputana Infantry, to be Cantonment Magistrate, Bhuj, in addition to his Military duties, vice Major W. Ayerst proceeding on leave.

The Honourable Mr. W. W. Drew, I. C. S., Commissioner, S. D., is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for six months from 3rd April.

Lieutenant Beyts to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Bhuj.

Mr. H. O. Moore, Inspector of Police, Poona, to be probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police and to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Belgaum.

Mr. F. G. Collett, Inspector of Police, Ahmedabad, to be probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police and to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Southern Maratha Railways, vice Mr C. H. Longley, with effect from the date he assumed charge of his office.

Mr. C. S. McKenzie, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Jerruck, held charge of the Sind Circle from the 17th to the 22nd December 1907, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. J. Sladen, I. C. S., to be Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust vice Mr. H. C. Mules, M.V.O., proceeding on leave.

Captain W. P. L. Davies, R.F.A., to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi vice Captain Hislop.

The Reverend J. D. Gordon, B. Sc., B. D., is appointed to be Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Poona, with effect from the 24th November 1907.

Mr. F. W. Bain, M. A. (Oxon.), to be Principal, Deccan College, Poona. vice the Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Selby, C. I. E., M. A. (Oxon.)

Mr. E. N. Miles, Head Mistress, Female Training College, Hyderabad, to act as Inspectress of Girls' Schools in Sind, in addition to her own duties, during the absence on leave of Miss M. E. Chubb, or pending further orders.

Leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Russell, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, from 16th April to 1st June.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Sendamore, Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted eight months general leave out of India from 18th April.

Mr. F. McCormack, substantive *pro tem.* Presidency Inspector of Factories, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks from the 1st May or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. A. Gayer, Honorary Assistant Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with leave on medical certificate for six months from 4th May or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. F. W. Wilson, who has been appointed by his Majesty's Secretary of the State for India Electrical Inspector under the Government of Bombay, assumed charge of his duties on the 22nd April.

Mr. A. A. Musto, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for three months from the 30th April or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. H. J. M. Cousens, B.Sc. (Glas.), Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade passed with credit on the 6th April an examination in Marathi according to the Revenue Departmental standard.

THE SUPPRESSION OF RABIES.

Pasteur Treatment for the Poor.

The following rules for regulating the grant to Government servants and to indigent persons unconnected with the public service of concessions to enable them, when bitten by a rabid animal, to proceed without delay to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli or Coonoor for treatment, are published for general information :—

Rules for regulating the grant to Government servants and to indigent persons unconnected with the public service of concessions to enable them, when bitten by a rabid animal, to proceed without delay to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli or Coonoor for treatment.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

1. Any Government servant who has been bitten by a rabid animal, and who is too poor to proceed to Kasauli or Coonoor at his own expense, may, provided that he is drawing not more than Rs. 100 a month, be granted—

(i) his actual travelling expenses to Kasauli or Coonoor and back, namely, (a) a single fare each way by railway of the class by which he is entitled to travel on duty, (b) for journeys by road the actual cost of transit, not exceeding the amount admissible under rule, (c) for journeys by river and ocean steamers the actual cost of the journey, not exceeding the amount admissible under rule. The expenses for the return journey should be paid by the Treasury Officer at that station, to the patient at Kasauli or Coonoor after the treatment has been undergone, on production of a discharge certificate from the Director of the Institute ;

(ii) an advance of one month's pay ;

(iii) one month's casual leave, any leave required in excess being treated as privilege or sick leave. In the case of officers in receipt of not more than Rs. 500 a month, who proceed to a Pasteur Institute for treatment and whose absence gives rise to the necessity for the appointment of a substitute, the period of absence up to one month should be treated as extra privilege leave and not as casual leave.

2. Any Government servant who has a difficulty in finding at once the means to enable him to proceed to an Institute and whose pay exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 500 a month may be granted an advance not exceeding the amount admissible under rule 1 (i), and may also be given the concessions specified in (i), (ii) and (iii) above. The sums thus advanced will be recovered by 3 equal monthly instalments.

3. Any Revenue officer not below the rank of Mahalkari is authorised to grant the concession on his being satisfied as in rule 5 below. He will act in accordance with rule 6 where possible and inform the Collector and the head of the patient's office.

PERSONS OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

4. Any Revenue officer not below the rank of Mahalkari or Taluka Head Munshi is empowered to grant permission to any person to travel at Government expense to Kasauli or Coonoor.

5. He must be satified—

(i) that the person has been bitten by an animal,

(ii) that there is reason to believe the animal to be mad,

(iii) that the person cannot afford to travel at his own expense, and should sign a certificate to this effect.

6. He should consult the medical officer in charge of the local dispensary if there is one at the station.

7. He should then give the person an order on the treasury for the amount of the third class railway fare from the nearest railway station of Kalka (which is the railway station for Kasauli) of Coonoor together with subsistence allowance at the rate of Re. 1 a day for Europeans and Eurasians, and 4 annas a day for natives for the number of days that will be occupied in the journey.

8. If satisfied that the person has no means of reaching the nearest railway station, he may also include in the order the actual cost of transit to it by road or river or ocean steamer together with that from the railway station nearest to Kasauli to the Institute.

9. He shall then report his action to the Collector, who will inform the officer in charge of the Pasteur Institute.

10. During the treatment at the officer in charge of the Institute shall grant to the patient maintenance allowance at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 a day if he is a European or Eurasian, or 6 annas a day if he is a Native. The allowance will be granted once a week in advance. Before granting the discharge certificate mentioned in rule 11 he will communicate the total amount of subsistence allowance granted to the patient to the Collector from whom he received the information mentioned in rule 9.

11. The expense for the return journey shall be paid by the Treasury Officer at that station, to the patient at Kasauli or Coonoor after the treatment has been undergone, on production of a discharge certificate from the Director of the Institute. The Treasury Officer will also communicate to the Collector of the district from which the patient came the amount given for the return journey.

ATTENDANTS.

12. If satisfied that the patient (whether a Government servant or not) by reason of age or other sufficient cause is incapable of travelling alone, the officer giving the permission or concession may grant for an attendant :—

(1) travelling expenses and maintenance allowance at the rate admissible for the patient, and (2) wages not exceeding 4 annas a day in cases where the officer is satisfied that the patient is unable to pay the daily expenses of the attendant.

13. He shall mention the attendant in his report and shall state whether he is to be given wages in addition to maintenance allowance. The maintenance allowance and wages (if any) and the expenses of the return journey shall be paid to the attendant in the same manner and at the same time as to the patient.

GENERAL.

14. The patients from the following districts shall ordinarily be sent to Coonor, Colaba, Poona, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Bijapur, Satara, Belgaum, Kandara and Dharwar.

Patients from the other districts in the Presidency proper and from Sind shall ordinarily be sent to Kasauli.

BOMBAY CITY.

15. In Bombay City the permission may be granted by the Municipal Commissioner only on production of a medical certificate from a Municipal District Registrar or from a medical officer of the Health Department of the Municipality and also of a certificate from a Justice of the Peace certifying his inability to bear the expense.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasent rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens these gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY TRADES ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association was held in the Commercial Gymkhana last night, when, in the absence of Mr. H. S. Hyde, the Master, Mr. C. B. Robinson occupied the chair. Mr. Robinson said :—

"We meet again at this our annual meeting and I need hardly say it gives me very great pleasure to see so many representatives of firms present this evening. It is only a year ago since I had the honour of presiding at our annual meeting, and in the ordinary course of events the position I now occupy would have been filled by our master Mr. Hyde, who, owing to a severe illness, has had to go to Europe, but I am sure you will be glad to learn that since leaving these shores he has been able to send word from Aden that he is progressing favourably, and I feel it is the earnest wish of us all that he may be amongst us again before long in full possession of his health and energy." The chairman then proceeded to place before the meeting the Report of the Association for the past year, and continued : "Now you have heard the Report read, and if we have done nothing remarkable we have at least been able to keep up-to-date with regard to the various questions and inquiries which have arisen from time to time. In my address of last year I was able to point out what had been done with regard to the Trades Gymkhana, an institution which, as you know, has been fathered and fostered by our Association twelve months ago. We were proud to think we had a few tennis courts as a commencement. Now we have a handsome pavilion, well laid out grounds, and a membership of upwards of 230. We feel and cannot help but feel that our endeavours, in which we have been ably assisted by the executive of the Gymkhana, have been more than appreciated. In connection with our Gymkhana and also with the Trades' Association, we have to deplore the loss of one who was much endeared to us all, not only as a member of the Trades' Committee where his advice and what I may term his level headedness proved so useful to us, but also as a member of the Gymkhana and his love of sports and games. I allude to our late friend Mr. Bollam. I am sure you will agree with me that his demise is a great loss to us as a trading community and to the Gymkhana, which he loved so well and which he was so anxious to promote for the benefit of its members. Now, gentlemen, having surveyed briefly the detailed work of the Association for the past year, I will trespass upon your attention for a few moments whilst I touch upon the broader public questions which are stirring India. We met at a time of considerable political and civil activity. The Government of India have issued their proposals designed more broadly to base the foundations of administration in this country through the creation of Advisory Councils and the enlargement of the existing Legislative Councils. The purpose of these changes is, I take it, to bring into the counsels of the Government all phases of thought and all interests in this country. I think we have an indisputable claim to be considered in this regard. The members of your Association have invested in their business a sum equivalent to at least a crore of rupees. Their interests are indissolubly associated with the interests of the city and of the Presidency. They yield to none in their desire to see India advance rapidly along the path of social, economic and commercial prosperity. They think therefore that the time has now arrived when the Government should recognise the large stake which they hold in India by granting the Association direct representation on the Legislative Council which has long been enjoyed by the kindred Association of Calcutta. In December of last year your Committee addressed the Bombay Government placing these considerations before them, and I have no doubt that they will receive the fair-minded consideration of the distinguished statesman who is now at the head of affairs in this Presidency. There is the further question of the representation of this Association on the Bombay Corporation whose activities touch our interests at every point. It is a matter of sincere regret to me that the representation we enjoyed when one of our members, the late Mr. Bollam, sat on the Corporation for the Fort Ward, has lapsed through our failure to provide a candidate in succession to him. I would earnestly appeal to the members never to allow a similar opportunity to pass without vigorous attempt to secure that representation to which we are so clearly entitled. We could not perhaps ask Government to amend the Muncipal Act in order to provide that a representative of this Association shall seat on the Muncipality in common with representatives of other commercial bodies, but we think that the right of nomination which Government reserve should be so exercised that a member of the Trading community should always have a place in the councils of the Bombay Municipality.

When it was my privilege to address you a year ago I drew attention to the great schemes for the development of Bombay which were then in the air.

These schemes provide for the rapid extension of the city northward, through the development of the eastern shore by the Port Trustees and the Improvement Trust, and the opening of Mahim as to raise it into a populous suburb for every class of the community. I then ventured to assert a proposition which, I am glad to see, has received practically unanimous sanction, that it is of the highest importance to provide rapid means of communication between these new suburbs and the Fort, which must always be the trading heart of the island. Since then the various projects to which I alluded have advanced a stage through the action of His Excellency the Governor in asking for the opinions of these public bodies upon the various schemes which have been sketched out or delineated for the development of Bombay. I understand that when all these opinions have been received an expert Commisson will be appointed which will co-ordinate them into a scientific plan which shall be steadily worked in future. When this Commission is appointed in future I trust that an opportunity will be found for presenting the views of your Association to them. As I have pointed out, our interests are mainly bound up with the provisions of rapid means of communication. Rapid means of communication again are very largely dependent upon provision of broad thoroughfares running north and south, along which electric trams can move freely and speedily. At the present time we are hopelessly blocked by the narrowness of the Abdur Rehman street which imposes a barrier upon the free circulation of traffic, and the level-crossings which are an untoterable nuisance to every one who has to move about in the northern part of the Island. I regret that during the year practically nothing has been done to remedy either of these admitted evils. The question of Abdur Rehman street must perhaps await the finding of the contemplated Commission, but the provision of overbridges cannot be further delayed. I think that when the time is ripe we should thrust the importance of widening Abdur Rehman street very prominently before the Commission which will consider the development of Bombay, and that we should utilize every means in our power to induce the Corporation to press forward with the construction of the overbridges, the absence of which hampers to almost an inconsiderable extent rapid transit in Bombay. The suggested provision of an electric railway from the Elphinstone Circle to the northern part of the Island is a question, perhaps a matter for expert opinion, but I sincerely trust that the electric railway or its equivalent will be pushed forward with all reasonable dispatch, or otherwise we shall find as a result of the developments which are proceeding in the northern part of the Island that the City will be cut into a series of watertight compartments, communications between which will be a source of grievous annoyance and delay. With these words I beg to move the adoption of the report."

The Hon. Arthur Hill Trevor seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The Master and Committee for the ensuing year having been appointed, the proceedings terminated.

JAPAN'S NATIONALISATION FAILURE.

State Railways to be Leased.

The Government of Japan, finding that the self-imposed burden of nationalised railroads is likely to prove too heavy, is now engaged in consideration of tentative projects for relieving itself and, at the same time, serving the double purpose of building up the industries of the country, providing additional exports for its subsidised steamship lines, and increasing its own income by the revenues derivable from increased production.

It is in this connection that financiers, engineers, and railway men from foreign countries have been in conference for the last month and more with certain leading men in Japan. It is understood that the proposal now finding favour is that the railways of Japan should be leased for a period of years to a private company or syndicate, which will take from the shoulders of the Japanese Government the financial burden and responsibility it has unders taken in this connection, which will pay to the Government a certain percentage of profits, and undertake improvements and extensions under a given schedule.

The influence that has undoubtedly prompted Japan to take into consideration this question of the future conduct of the railroads is stated to be the fact that, in view of the financial necessities of the coming twelve months, financiers believed that a foreign loan was inevitable, and that the foreign markets were sounded. It then proved that Europe and America regarded the naval and military policies of Japan, which, it was thought, indicated an expectation of trouble, as fatal to Japan's credit as a borrower of large amounts in the foreign field. In other words, Japan has been told that money will not be forthcoming for the building up of an army and navy beyond such standard at it is reasonable to expect Japan to maintain, and that the financial world would prefer to see Japan really in earnest developing her resources for the betterment of her people, than taxing those people for an army and navy which, rightly or wrongly, are said to be destined for aggression sooner or later. The reply of the Japanese Government to this seems to have been that financial programmes for the future contemplated a very large reduction of expenditure on the army and navy. But those who were in a position to lend money apparently rejoined that they would prefer a guarantee as to the expenditure of the money loaned and added that, in common with so many people in Japan, they thought the nationalisation of railroads quite as great a mistake as too rapid and ambitious plans for army and navy.

The outlined scheme, therefore, to which the Government of Japan has lent a ear, and which it is now considering, is that a syndicate of European financiers shall assist Japan in working out the financial problem of the future, provided that the Japanese Government is content that this financial relief shall be applied to the improvement of her railway systems, and for internal developments.

The project is large, but there is an indication that the syndicate is serious in making the proposition, and believes that only under such a plan can foreign capital, to the extent of 250,000,000 yen, or more, be induced to regard favourably the investment of money in Japanese securities.

THE NEW REMBRANDT.

Though there is a foundation of truth in the remarkable story of the new Rembrandt portrait that has been sold recently in Berlin, the actual facts are in almost every respect different from the reports that have been circulated by the Berlin Press.

The picture was not bought by Mr. Humphrey Ward for £250 as a speculation and sent by him to Berlin to be restored, nor was it Professor Hauser who, by removing the over-painting, discovered a genuine Rembrandt portrait of a youth with an idiotic, vacant expression under that of a good-looking youth.

This Rembrandt was brought last February at Messrs. Christie's London auction rooms by Messrs. Lewis and Simmons, a firm of London art dealers, for the low price of 210gs. The purchasers were fully aware of the authenticity of this work, which was, moreover, signed by the master in large letters.

Mr. Humphrey Ward had formed the same opinion as to the genuineness of the portrait, and not only bought an interest in it, but undertook to send it to Berlin with a view to finding a purchaser.

Whatever cleaning may have been done by Professor Hauser was not of much importance and did not in any way change the appearance of the sitter from that of an Adonis to an imbecile. This can easily be proved by a photograph that was taken before the canvas had passed through the hands of the restorers.

Professor Hauser submitted the painting to Dr. Bode, director of Berlin Museum, and eventually found a purchaser at the price of £8,000.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April on 1728 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	500	....	1,00
Or per mile of Railway	29	29	....	58
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	7,186	6,863	48	14,097
Total for 16 weeks..	7,686	7,363	48	15,097
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	434	265	2	702
Per mile of do. do.	25	16	....	41
Total to corresponding date do. ...	5,514	6,411	78	12,003

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 228
Do to date ..... " 3,094

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says :—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE INTERMEDIATE SHIP.

The Minotaur and the Indomitable.

With the commissioning of the Minotaur on April 1, writes Gerard Fiennes in the "Pall Mall" the second or the great armoured cruisers ordered under the programme of 1904-5 joins the flag, and the Fifth Cruiser Squadron attains its prescribed strength. The Minotaur class are the last link in the chain of evolution which connects the early armoured cruisers of the Narcissus type with the Invincibles of to-morrow. The pioneer of the latter class—the Indomitable—is beginning her trials, so the moment is favourable to attempt to clear up some misapprehensions which prevail in the public mind as to the functions of the so-called armoured cruiser, or intermediate ship.

We are quite entitled, if we please, to say of the Minotaur that she is really a battleship, as we are entitled to say of the Triumph and Swiftsure in our own service, and the Vittorio Emanuele in the Italian, that they are "really armoured cruisers." Let us compare the Minotaur with the vessels named, and also with the German Wittelsbach class :—

Ship.	Speed. Knots.	Armour.	Broadside.	Weight of Broadside.
Minotaur ...	23	side 6 in. 4 barbettes 7 in.	9·2 in 7·5 in	2,520 lbs
Triumph ...	20	side 7 in. 4 barbettes 10 in	10 in... 7·5 in	3,400 lbs.
Wittelsbach	18	side 9 in. 4 barbettes 10 in.	9·4 in 6in...	2,424 lbs.
Vittorio Emanuele.	22	side 10 in. 2 barbettes 8 in.	12 in... 8 in...	2,960 lbs

These cruisers are, in point of fact, pretty certain to be used in line of battle, or, at any rate, in fleet actions—the two terms do not mean quite the same thing, as I shall show presently ; but the tendency at one time apparent to assimilate the battleship type to that of the armoured cruiser has received a check, partly owing to the early disappearance of the Oslyabia during the Tsushima fight.

Let us now compare the Minotaur with the Indomitable. When the two join the flag, the former will be found with the Fifth Cruiser Squadron, the latter with the Battleship Squadron of the Nore Division, yet both technically rank as armoured cruisers. The Indomitable, however, will carry eight 12-inch guns, disposed to fire six ahead, six astern, and the whole eight on either broadside. In ahead and astern, fire, therefore, she is as powerful as the Dreadnought herself, and, for broadside fighting, only inferior in that the arc of training of her amidships turrets is less wide. Her speed is to be twenty-five knots, and her belt armour nine inches thick, or equal to that of the standard battleship of the pre-Dreadnought era.

It is interesting to inquire what functions the Minotaur is designed to perform other than those which can be performed by the Drakes, the Cressys, and the Devonshires—functions, that is, of the armoured cruiser proper ; and what functions the Indomitable is designed to discharge other than those which can be discharged by the Dreadnought : other that is, than the functions of the battleship proper.

The Minotaur is not only a very powerful armoured cruiser, nor is the Indomitable only a very fast battleship. The latter class were sneered at as "freak ships" at first, and confident prophets who pretend to a "knowledge of war" prophesied that they would never be repeated. We are, however, about to build a fourth ; Germany has provided for the yearly construction of one for four years ; and Japan with her war experience, plainly shows her predilection for the type. It therefore, seems plain that, in planning the construction of the Invincible class the Admiralty had something more in their minds than a mere desire to "jockey" possible rivals by laying down battleship under the name and style of armoured cruisers.

It is said of ships on this kind—the remark applies to the Minotaurs, and even to the Duke of Edinburghs, as well as to the Invincibles—that they are useless for cruiser duties in that an Admiral, having them at this orders, would never consent to weaken his fleet by detaching them. The criticism is short-sighted. It the Admiral were stronger than any possible fleet of his opponent it would be of the utmost consequence to him to obtain accurate and sustained information of the whereabouts of that opponent's fleet. He would fling his armoured cruisers out to get in touch with the enemy, confident that the one or more who found him could hang on to him, probably delay him, and that the rest could be recalled by "wireless" to join up ere the moment of battle arrived. There is an essential point in the cruiser role often overlooked—namely, that the scouting vessel, to be effective, must be able to hang on to the enemy's fleet, and to observe at comparatively close range. Anything less powerful than the armoured cruiser would probably be driven off, and the enemy, by altering course under cover of darkness, could evade pursuit. At modern ranges, unless the scouting cruiser is prepared to "play at long-bowls" even with a battleship, her chance of obtaining useful information is small.

If, on the other hand, the Admiral possessing the armoured cruisers is the weaker, he will naturally keep them with him ; for his object is, not to observe, but to avoid observation. But there is not much in it either way, for the armoured cruisers would certainly be recalled to the flag in time to take part in the action.

There are, however, two other parts which the intermediate ship, called the armoured cruiser, is destined to play, which it is important to mention. In the first place, it is always possible that, while the battle fleet is containing the enemy, reinforcements may be required to assist the smaller and weaker cruisers in their work of keeping free the lines of communication. Suppose, let us say, the Jules Ferry, Jeanne d'Arc, and Guichen got loose on seas patrolled by Boadiceas. The aid of more powerful ships would be urgently required, and, though it is true that these more powerful ships could not be adequate in numbers to conduct the search, the lesser cruiser, falling in with the more powerful ship of the enemy, could very well call in the Natal or the Leviathan to her aid by wireless. The latter invention has enlarged, so to speak, the vision of the powerful cruiser almost indefinitely, and for such a purpose no Admiral would hesitate to detach his armoured cruisers.

But there is another function of these intermediate ships even more important. Exponents of the Tweedledum and Tweedledee idea forget that there has usually been, since the Dutch wars, one side that seeks to bring about, and another that seeks to avoid, an action. Naval battles have frequently originated as that of Quiberon Bay did when "Hawke came swooping from the west" on the heels of Conflans—that is, in "general chase," or as did Rodney's fight with the Spaniards off Cape St. Vincent in 1779, an action directly modelled on Hawke's. The function then of the fast ships is to catch up the rear of the enemy, and hold him until the slower and heavier ships come up. To involve the rear in an action means involving the whole fleet. For tactics of this kind such ships as the Invincibles may well prove invaluable. To quote two modern instances from manœuvres. In 1906, Sir William May, with his battleships of the King Edward VII. class, got away from Sir Arthur Wilson, who was unable to overtake him in the run up Channel and bring him to action, the extra speed of the Duncans not being sufficient for the purpose. But those 25-knot ships, able to choose their range and fight a delaying action, would have enabled the Admiral to come up, and to engage with his whole force. Or let us go back to 1903, when Sir Compton Domvile was endeavouring to prevent the junction of Lord Charles Beresford, based on Madeira, with Sir Arthur Wilson, coming from Berehaven. Sir Compton Domvile, striving to keep his fleet together, was tied and bound by the speed of the Cæsar and Illustrious. Three Invincibles, or even three Minotaurs, hanging on to the tail of Lord Charles Beresford's battle squadron, able to give or refuse action as they pleased, must have resulted in delaying him so that the superior force of the Mediterranean Fleet could have brought him to action and have destroyed him—that is, if the rules of the manœuvres had permitted it.

In these directions, therefore, must be sought the true functions of the intermediate vessel, such as, each in her degree, are the Minotaur and the Indomitable. A squadron ship generally ; but capable of performing detached duties for which speed is essential and which, therefore, justify the sacrifice of some measure, at any rate, of defensive strength. To speak of cruisers as the "eyes of the fleet" is a picturesque phrase, but it is, in some respects, misleading. Scouting is essential ; but it does not exclude the performance of other functions, and it is, to some extent, secondary. Armoured cruisers are meant also to deal with emergencies, arising suddenly, and at a distance from the area of operations of the battle fleet, and to save the latter from the necessity of deflecting any portion of its strength from its immediatiate and proper objective, namely, the main force of the enemy. As we approach more nearly the battleship type, we may regard the cruiser proper, we may assign the "role" of giving support to their lesser vessels in their all-important duties of keeping open the lines of communication and of denying them to the enemy. It is possibly true that the term "armoured cruiser" should be definitely abandoned ; but any one who thinks out the question will own that these powerful vessels, such as the Minotaur and Indomitable, are designed to meet a special need, which neither the battleship nor the protected cruiser is exactly constituted satisfy.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

The Lessons of Greek Athletics.

There is a certain appropriateness in the celebration of the Olympic Games this year in London. When these games were first revived in 1896, thanks largely to the energy and enthusiasm of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, it was natural that the choice of locality should fall on Athens. Yet, though Athens had of course a first claim to an institution so indissolubly connected with the former glories of Greece, England has a claim hardly less strong in the fact that in athletics at least she is the heir of ancient Greece. A restless love of physical effort and competition is as characteristic of our countrymen to-day as of it was of the Greeks of old.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature about Greek athletics is their wonderful vitality. The Olympic festival was founded, or, as tradition says, refounded, in the year 776 B.C. Probably the festival was older yet by some centuries ; but at all events from this date it was celebrated every four years without interruption till it was abolished in 393 A.D. by a decree of the Emperor Theodosius, who sought to sweep away the last remnants of Paganism. The 1,200 years for which its records were kept make our modern meetings seem but things of yesterday. This extraordinary vitality was due to an athletic ideal which is and is likely to remain unique. Other nations may rival or even surpass the Greeks in love of sport and in standard of performance; but never again, it may be safely asserted, can a nation's sport be linked so closely with its religion, and never again is it likely to inspire such art as did that of the Greeks. Let us briefly consider this ideal.

The various events which took place at Olympia are found already in Homer. These events were originally military and practical, the natural sports of a people living a life of war and unrest in loosely organised tribal communities, under the leadership of hereditary chieftains, who owed their position largely to their physical superiority and prowess in war. Speed of foot and strength of limb were indispensable in an age of individual warfare. The arts of self-defence, boxing and wrestling were largely the monopoly of the nobles their secrets, perhaps, jealously guarded and handed down from father to son, as the principles of jiu-jitsu were among the Samurai of Japan. No less important, of course, was skill in chariot-driving. The javelin and the stone—the prototype of the diskos and the modern weight—were the weapons and the sports of the common soldiery ; but even in these more popular exercises the chieftain prided himself on his superiority to all his men. Such sports were as naturally the product of the system of warfare on that age as the tournament or archery meeting were of the conditions of the Middle Ages. They were the principal training of the young, and in times of peace the recreations of men ; and every important occasion, especially a chieftain's funeral, would be celebrated by more or less impromptu games. As the land became more settled and men gathered into cities there arose the need for a more organised training. Every citizen, and this is true during the whole length of Greek history, had to be ready to take the field at a moment's notice. But as war and the chase were no longer his sole occupation they had to be supplemented by athletics, and the old traditional sports became the basis of a physical training not confined to the nobles, but extended to every fee citizen. Gymnastics in Greece went hand in hand with music, and together they constituted an education calculated to develop harmoniously all activities of mind and body.

The dictates of patriotism were reinforced by religion. The connexion of sport with religion may be traced to funeral games, such as those which Achilles held in honour of Patroclus. The funeral mound or barrow of a famous chieftain often became a centre for a group of neighbouring tribes and his memory was naturally kept alive by the repetition of the ceremonies of the funeral, specially by sports. Thus funeral sports became periodic. When the cults of local heroes were superseded by the national gods of the Olympian Pantheon the latter took over with many another rite the ancestral games, which thus acquired a wider and more national dignity. Nowhere were sport and religion more closely connected than at Olympia. There, long probably before the worship of Zeus was introduced, the funeral mound of Pelops had formed a centre to which the country-folk had flocked for sacrifices and sport. Gradually the festival extended its influence over the whole Peloponnese, but its real greatness dates from the time when Greek adventurers began to sail down the Gulf of Corinth to found fresh cities in Italy and Sicily.

The influence of art was hardly less important than that of religion. The highest honour paid to the victor was the right of commemorating his victory by a votive statue at Olympia. The demand for athletic statues produced the Athletic school of sculpture, and it is to the careful study of the naked human form in this school that Greek art owed its consummate skill in representing the human body. The sculpture of the fifth century found his inspiration in the gymnasium, where he could daily witness youths and men of all ages in perfect nakedness engaged in every variety of manly exercise. The ideal which he tried to represent was that harmonious union of strength and beauty, of freedom and self-control, which music and gymnastics combined to produce I need not dwell on this ideal. Half an hour spent among the Elgin marbles is worth more than pages of description. What we are here concerned with is the influence of this art on athletics. It was no merely that it increased their popularity by adding to them an aesthetic interest ; it refined them by cheeking all one-sided and exaggerated development, and it set up for future ages a standard of manly beauty which never ceased to influence the art of sculpture, and which helped to keep alive the athletic ideal of Olympia even when the liberties of Greece had long been lost and his gods were but the laughing-stock of the satirist.

Such were some of the forces which produced that hero-worship of the athlete which found utterance in the triumphal odes of Pindar. But nowhere is it more necessary to take to heart the poet's warning against excess than in athletics. Already, before Pindar's time, there was danger of excess, and the note of warning had been sounded by that original thinker and fearless critic of popular ideas Xenophanes of Colophon. "The honours paid to athletes," he cried, "are not right. Strength has no claim to be honoured more than wisdom. The boxer or the runner does not make a city better governed, nor does a victory at Olympia make fat the dark places of a city."

One wonders if his protest was received with such a howl of indignation as greeted a similar utterance of Rudyard Kipling. Then, as to-day, the evil was due to over-competition. The champion athletet must have spent his time in a continuous round of competitions ; one of them is said to have won no less than 1,400 prizes. Professionalism did not yet exist, it is true ; but all the conditions necessary to produce it were present. Athletics had passed beyond their true sphere and become an absorbt ing occupation.

The growth of specialisation and professionalism was checked for a time by that burst of Pan-Hellenism which followed the Persian wars and which inspired some of te noblest songs of Pindar. But when the short-lived dream of unity was past, and strife and faction reappeared the decline of athletics was rapid. The wealthy youths, disdaining to compete with poor men, devoted themselves to chariot and horse racing. The mass of the people also held aloof. There is a point in any sport when it becomes over-developed and competition too severe, and it ceases in consequence to fulfil its legitimate function as a means of training and recreation. The unskilled many leave it to the skilled few and prefer for themselves the role of spectators. So in Greece, wrestling-schools and training-grounds were deserted or became the resort of idlers and loungers while competitions were left to professionals. With the latter a new style of training came in which aimed at producing not healthy, active citizens, but champion athletes in some special event. This artificial training, with its elaborate rules for diet, sleep, and exercise, produce an unhealthy habit of body quite unsuited or one who might be called upon at any moment to undergo all the hardships of a campaign. Epaminondas considered such athletic training so injurious to a soldier that he absolutely prohibited it among his troops. The deterioration in the physical type can be clearly traced in art. We can trace the change in the types of Heracles, from the well-knit, active type, without a sign of over-development, which we see on the temples of Olympia or of Aegina, to the clumsy exaggeration of the Farnese Heracles, whose bulging muscles are not relaxed even in repose. Still more instructive is the decay of boxing. As the leathern straps with which the nearly boxer protected his hands developed into the brutal cestus of Roman times, the boxer himself deterior

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

MURDER OF A WIFE.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, sitting as vacation judges, disposed of an appeal preferred by Pandu Dharma, who was convicted by Mr. F. X. DeSouza, Sessions Judge of Thana, of murder, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The facts of the case were that, on the 31st January last, the accused, who was sleeping with his wife, the deceased Bhagirathi, in the kitchen of his house, woke up towards daybreak, and with an axe dealt her four or five blows on the head, temples, and other parts of her body, which caused her death almost instantaneously. In his statement before the jury, the accused urged that he had gone to sleep in a state of intoxication, but that when he woke up in the early morning, he witnessed his wife's misconduct; that he attempted to pick up a stick, but laid his hands on an axe; and that he dealt the blows in a state of passion when he had lost all self-control. The Public Prosecutor asked the jury to reject this plea as untenable, for in his confessional statements, the accused had stated that his wife was sleeping on her side with her child beside her when he struck the fatal blows; and that he did not say that he surprised his wife in her misconduct. The Sessions Judge drew the jury's attention to the statement made by the accused when he was called upon to plead to the charge. He merely said that he suspected his wife of being unfaithful to him; he did not say that he surprised her in her misconduct. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder. The Sessions Judge said he refrained from inflicting the extreme penalty of the law, as there were reasons to believe that the accused had for some time been suspecting his wife of being unfaithful to him. The Court sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A HUSBAND.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, sitting as the vacation judges in the High Court yesterday, considered an appeal preferred by Bhuti, wife of Fakira, accused No. 1, who was convicted by Mr. H. S. Phadnis acting Sessions Judge of Khandesh, in March last, of murder, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

In this case the appellant Bhuti and one Parashram were charged respectively with murder and abetment of murder. The facts of the case were that the deceased Fakira, the husband of the accused No. 1, was thoroughly dissatisfied with her conduct and had latterly strongly resented her visits to accused No. 2, a resident of a neighbouring village, and the husband of her deceased sister. On the 26th November 1907, the deceased Fakira had gone to another village on business. Taking advantage of his absence, Bhuti went to accused No. 2, when they concerted a plot to do away with Fakira by poisoning him. She returned home on a Thursday, and Fakira the next afternoon. On arrival, he asked her for something to eat, and she gave him cooked rice in a pot. He ate it, and died in an hours or so after vomiting and complaining of pain inside, a parched mouth, etc. While dying, he declared to his uncle and others assembled by his bedside that his wife had given him poisoned rice. On hearing of Fakira's death, the police patel went up to the place and kept watch over the body.—The post mortem showed that Fakira's death might have been due to some irritant poison. Upon the whole of the evidence, the Sessions Judge came to the conclusion that death was due to poisoning. The second accused was acquitted and discharged. The first was convicted of murder and sentenced to transportation for life.

Their Lordships, looking to the circumstances of the case, admitted the appeal.

POLICE COURT.

THREATENING A EUROPEAN.

Goanese Convicted.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Surjee Ferros, a Goanese, was charged with threatening Mr. L. H. Savile, Deputy Engineer, Bombay Port Trust.

The complainant deposed that on the night of the 26th instant when he had retired to bed, he heard some disturbance in the servants' quarters. He went down to see what had happened, and found the servants collected together. The servants pointed out to him a room from where the noise was proceeding. He found the room bolted from the inside. He kicked it open and saw the accused standing in the room with a large knife in his hand in a threatening attitude. On the door being thrown open the accused turned towards the complainant. He held the knife up in a threatening manner. The complainant asked the accused why he was behaving in that manner. The accused replied to the complainant that it was no business of his and that it was a case of witchcraft. He was very excited. One of the servants crept behind the accused and pinioned him. A struggle ensued and the accused broke away once but was caught and held down by another servant and was then handed over to the police.

The father of the accused deposed that on the night of the occurrence he was with his son in the room and they were talking aloud. The door was kicked open and as the accused got frightened he got hold of the knife.

Asked by the Magistrate, Mr. Savile stated that the accused did not threaten him by language, but only by gesture. When he actually got there, there was no row.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He stated that he threw a stone at a glass pane as the man who resides in the room had ill-treated him. When the door was kicked open he was lying down. He simply held the knife in his hand. Mr. Savile was terrified. He did not threaten to strike the complainant. His gesture was not threatening.

The Magistrate framed a charge under Section 352 I. P. C., of making a gesture which gave the complainant an apprehension of criminal force being used.

Inspector Shaw stated that about a year ago he received a report from the Khatau Mansions that a lunatic was holding the place with stones. When he arrived on the scene he saw the accused throwing stones. The accused broke Inspector Shaw's helmet with a stone. The accused was arrested and sent to the Lunatic Asylum, from whence he was discharged after two or three months and sent to Goa by his father.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment.

ALLEGED CAUSING HURT.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Drummer John Foley of the Royal Scots was charged with causing hurt to a public servant while in the execution of his duty. Superintendent Sanderson prosecuted.

The charge against the accused was that he assaulted Inspector Shaw on the night of the 29th instant.

Superintendent Sanderson said that the Colonel of the accused's regiment had been written to and an escort had been sent to take the accused to the guard-room, but no reply was received from him and the accused was locked up in the Esplanade Police cells.

His Worship said the procedure was to inform the military authorities and ask if they would try the case themselves. His Worship ordered the accused to be sent to the military authorities. The case was remanded.

POSSESSING OPIUM WITHOUT A LICENSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Kanji Samji Kumbhar, a Hindu, was charged with having in his possession 19½ tolas of opium without a license from the Collector of Customs. It appeared from evidence that the accused on his arrival in Bombay from Veraval by a steamer was found to have the opium in his possession. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40, in default, fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

SEDITION IN MADRAS.

The Tinnevelly Trials.

The full report published in the "Madras Mail" of the further proceedings in the Tinnevelly sedition cases on the 23rd April before Mr. Wallace gives a further view into the character of the preaching that led to the outbreak. Subramania Siva is charged with sedition and Chidambaram Pillay with aiding and abetting him.

Mr. E. B. Powell, Public Prosecutor, and Mr. T. Richmond (specially retained by Government to assist in conducting the prosecution) instructed by Inspector Papa Rao Naidu, of the Criminal Investigation Department, appeared for the Crown, while the accused was defended by Mr. S. Ganapathi.

Mr. Harvey of the Coral Mills, was the first witness examined and gave practically the same evidence as he did in the first case.

Mr. B. Kistnaswamy Naidu, Inspector of Police, Tinnevelly Town, examined by Mr. Richmond, deposed:—On the 9th March a notice was circulated for a meeting and procession. It was distributed widely throughout the town. The meeting was called in honour of the release of Babu B. C. Pal. Witness followed the procession in his official capacity, joining it at 8 p. m. Pal's photo was carried on an elephant in procession, the crowd was shouting "Bande Mataram" and the procession finally arrived at the Tye Poorsam Mantapam or the Tambraparni riverbed at 9 p.m. Speeches were delivered here. The first speaker was Chidambaram, who spoke in Tamil and witness took notes in Tamil.

Witness deposed that the speech ran as follows:—"Brothers' this day out of those present here who should speak first and in what subject? I will act according to that. (The audience said he and Subramania Siva must both speak). Then Chidambaram Pillay said:—"We have met here to-day in order to celebrate the release of Mr. Pal, the great man who is in this photo and who is an incarnated being."

This was immediately followed by a speech by Subramania Siva, who said:—"Gentlemen, I am very fortunate in having come down here accidentally by the favour of God. Shunmugavalu Chettiar wrote to me asking me to come down, but on account of my engagement in Tuticorin I was not able to come. The District Magistrate has brought me here by chance, and thus my object was fulfilled. The English people at Tuticorin knowing that people have united together, are very much afraid, terribly afraid. Although the District Magistrate has ordered us not to make speeches in Tuticorin we did not mind, but we continued making speeches. Although the celebration of Mr. Pal's release and the making of speeches were prohibited at Tuticorin, by chance we are to enjoy all those things here. "Atma" is the cause for all, and whoever worships "Eswara" will get all they wish to obtain. He who is in this photo Sri Paleer is "Swaraja Singam," the Lion of "Swaraj." He (pointing to the photo) is an incarnated being. He was sent to Jail because he refused to say anything against his conscience. Mr. Pal said that as justice could not be obtained in British Courts he would not give evidence in such Courts. Gentlemen, we must all act according to his example. In Tuticorin we must establish our "Swadeshi" flag. They are afraid that we would remove the flag, which is flying there, and replace it by, planting another flag. To do so we have no arms. But we do not want arms, let us fight by means of our minds. They put different interpretations on the word "Swaraj." What we ask is absolute "Swaraj." Some say that the present Government is good, and such people are those who think that they would lose the happiness of carrying the boots of white people. It is usual for a big country to conquer a small country, but is it believable that a small country like England swallowed up such a big country like India. Are we asleep? If we wash our eyes with the water of the Tambraparni and awake and see we will realise that this is nothing but a dream. Among us here one man joined us only five or six days ago, but the District Magistrate has sent him in order to the effect that he was with us from the month of February. Look into this single matter and see how it is. The body in this world is perishable, but "atma" is the only thing non-perishable. It is Sri Paler who understood this truth. No one can shake a hair of his. He is an incarnated being. As there injustice was increasing, God has sent him. It is usual to appoint a guardian to manage the estate of a minor. As soon as the minor comes of age his property must be handed over to him. Accordingly now our good time has come. The English People must hand over our country to us. We are 33 crores of people, but the English are only 1 1/2 crores. It is impossible for us to be controlled by them."

A speech by another man came next and then the meeting terminated at 10-15 p.m. with a short speech by Chidambaram Pillay. The audience consisted of students, jutkawallahs and people of lower orders. There were one or two Vakils present also. The crowd consisted of about 500 people. On the 9th March proceedings were going on in the District Magistrate's Court against both the men for security for good behaviour for making seditious speeches. The Palamcottah Police Inspector, Mr. Veeraraghava Iyer, was with witness and took notes, and both sent in a joint report the next morning.

There was another meeting on the 11th March. On that day the security case was heard before the District Magistrate. The accused left for the river bed direct from the Court. There were about 300 or 400 people Subramania Siva spoke as follows:—"Brothers, we are between the sky and the earth. In order to gate ourselves out of this "bandam" (bondage) we must obtain a key and that key is with yourself. If you want to bring up a child you must feed it. The child cannot grow if you cut the limbs of others and place them on it. And so if the country wants to flourish it must grow by itself. It is not going to be done through foreigners. English people with selfish motives destroy or impoverish us, but it is not possible to check the greatness which is coming of its own accord. If two people put a plank on the head of a child and press it in order to stop its growth either the child must die or the plank must break. Swami Vivekananda had said to an English audience that it is not proper for English people to attempt to govern all countries."

This speech was followed by one by Chidambaram Pillay who said, referring to the incident of the child spoken of by Subramania Siva:—"If the child is a strong child it will overthrow the people on the plank. If it does not do so, the child must die. All circumstances are now in our favour. It is a great advantage to me not to transfer my case to the High Court, because the High Court Judge is also a foreigner. But a friend of mine said if it goes there it will take one month. Therefore within that time, I have great hopes "Swaraj" will be obtained." Then another man spoke, and the meeting concluded.

Witness submitted a report of this speech the next day. The speeches had a very bad effect, and fostered hatred and contempt on the part of the people towards Government, and also promoted racial ill-feeling between Indians and Englishmen. "Swaraj" was understood as government of India by Indians and the overthrow of the British Government. The people were excited, there were frequent cries of "shame" during the speeches. Witness had occasion to watch the feelings of the lower classes during the speeches. They were much excited, and treated Europeans and Government officials with contempt. Eventually there was a big riot on the 13th, more than Rs. 20,000 worth of property being damaged.

AN AGITATOR'S ANTECEDENTS.

Mr. Veeraraghava Iyer, Inspector of Palamcottah, examined by Mr. Richmond, deposed that the accused Siva was a relation of his. His father-in-law and Siva's father-in-law were brothers. Witness had known Siva ever since his birth.

Q.—Is he a man of any property so far as you know?

A.—No.

The witness stated that Siva was a man of very poor education, and that so far as he new Siva had read up to the Third or Fourth Standard. Witness recommended him for the post of a "Muchi" in the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sivakasi, on Rs. 8 per mensem, in the year 1902, and he was appointed to the post, but the Doctor found him unfit for service.

Q.—Did you ever know this man to be connected with politics before his lectures in Tuticorin?

A.—No.

Q.—What is his proper name? A.—Subramaniam.

Q.—Had he the name Siva before? A.—No. When I saw him on the 9th I knew he had been adding Siva to his name. Before that I did not know who the Siva was who was lecturing at Tuticorin.

Mr. Venkata Varadachari, Sub-Inspector of Tuticorin Town, examined by Mr. Powell, deposed that he knew the two accused. Chidambaram Pillay was Agent of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company. Subramania Siva came there in the month of February last year. He was a "Muchi" in the Police Sub-division office at Sivakasi for two months, after which he was sent away, being medically unfit for work. His pay was Rs. 8. When witness first saw him in Tuticorin he had blossomed into a political lecturer. After he came to Tuticorin he had considerable influence. When he first came he had no influence whatever. Before the speeches, the town of Tuticorin was very quiet and the people were law-abiding. The speeches continued in February and March. As the speeches continued, a feeling of hatred was created towards the British Government, and disaffection. Witness attended most of the lectures. The two accused both lectured together on the same platform, they were both garlanded together and left together. It was Chidambaram Pillay who managed the lectures. On occasions both spoke at the meetings, one taking up the thread of the other's discourse. Siva was living in the house of Chidambaram Pillay in Tuticorin. Witness was informed that Siva was messing with Chidambaram. Siva was a Brahmin, while Chidambaram was a Vellala by caste. It was not permissible for them to eat together.

OTHER ORATIONS.

Witness attended a lecture on the 23rd February and took notes. This oration was delievered in front of the Uchini Maha Kalee Ummen Temple. Both accused were present together. Subramania Siva in his speech said:—

"I shall tell you how you are to attain 'Swaraj.' Please listen. When oppression becomes serious God will come as an Avatar (incarnation) to put it down. This is a religious truth according to the Shastras. Now, there is a necessity for that incarnation. The authorities form one faction, and those that are oppressed by the authorities form another faction. It is our intention that both should be quiet. As machinery came into existence we lost our manufacturing industries, and we are doing unless, mean things. The people have forgotton their own industries, 17,000 firearms were stolen from Fort William. The Magistrate of Dacca was shot. The 'rajangathar' have not been able to detect these cases. That being so, it is mere delusion to think that England could protect India. Year after year they carry away money from India and leave currency notes in its place. Indian capitalists or traders are very kind to their servants. English traders are still more strict. From Tuticorin they carried away Rs. 3 lakhs for 'Poole's' fund. If Hindus do not go to the mills for 15 days together, Manchester will starve. If all the ways are shut the foreign Government will suffer. Man has all powers, and if those powers were employed properly everything would be successful. If all our strength is properly utilised there is no necessity to go and work under foreigners. If we cause people to stay away from going to the Mills mill-owners will suffer. You may ask how are we to live if we do not work under these people. Instead of starving it is good to die for our country. Coolies are suffering by receiving Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 as their wages. We must ask them why they are receiving Rs. 1,000 per mensem for merely signing papers. If we oppose European traders we can gain benefit. In Bengal there was a strike in the Jute Mills and thereupon their pay was increased. In the N. W. Railway there was also a strike, and the pay of the strikers was increased. Owing to the Russian revolution good was obtained. It has happened thus right through the whole world. Please inform this to all the Mill coolies. If you do not go to work for three days European traders will suffer. It is customary in Bengal to take an oath before the Kali temple to boycott foreign goods. In 1897 the Bengalis were afraid to celebrate the festival of Sivaji and went and consulted Swami Vivekananda who said:—'You have to shed blood. Why do you ask me specially?' If you hear of the riots at Mymensingh, Jubbulpore, Komilla and other places you will shudder. Without shedding of blood nothing can be achieved. This is also stated in the Shastras. Everyone must endure all these hardships on this account. The 'Yugantar' paper was punished only four times. As Japan was prepared to sacrifice 20,000 men, it conquered Russia. If 5 crores of us should risk our lives, we are positive of attaining 'Swaraj.' In Johannesburg the white people throw stones and eggs at Keir Hardie. Why? Because he was sympathetic towards India. Is this civilisation? Everyone must attain his own independence. We should not be afraid whatever troubles may face us in obtaining 'Swaraj.' Whether Indians are strong people or not, if they work with courage the foreign Government will go away, and 'Swaraj' will be obtained. Without shedding blood, 'Swaraj' cannot be obtained."

Chidambaram Pillay also made a speech that day. Chidambaram Pillay said that in Russia 20,000 people revolted against Government, etc. Both accused were present and spoke at the meeting of the 26th February. Witness took down notes of the speeches. There were shouts of "Bande Mataram, Alla-u-Akbar, Hallelujah, and Deva Devanama Sankirtham." Siva spoke as follows:—

"Lala Rajpat Rai and Ajit worked to relieve our people from their sufferings. They spoke about not taxing those people who fought bravely in China and fought for us. Government deported them. Up to date we do not know what the reason is. Even the Government have not informed us. It was Sir Denzil Ibbetson who deported them. What has been his fate? He had a carbuncle on his neck, and he went home and came back. The carbuncle was half cured. He again became worse and his neck, tongue, etc., became swollen and rotten, and he died. Lord Curzon, who divided Bengal in two, lost his wife who was the cause of all his fortune. Sir B. Fuller lost his appointment, and is living from hand to mouth. He became angry because some shool-boy did not salute him. This is all the work of "Nava Shakthi." Nothing can stand before it. This is God's ordination. Arabinda Ghose said that 'the greatest development of intellect is despair. This is all the work of God when justice fails and injustice prevails. This "Nava Shakthi" has pervaded the whole of India. It was condition of the Indians that gave them this "Shakthi." We are not against Government. But we are striving for our own Government. We do not contemplate doing damage to railway, telegraph wires, etc. We do not intend to use dynamite. We must all be united. We must give up our connection with foreign countries, that is to say, we must give up our connection with such things as do not concern us. We must have a steady and certain determination. We must not pretend. If we had been united would the "paradeshi" Company have existed till now? Those Swadeshis who go to the "paradeshi" Company on the plea that their charges are cheaper are like stones and rocks. The fate which attended Sir D. Ibbetson will be the fate of those who go to the "paradeshi" Company. Even the Nawab of Dacca is working for our "Swaraj." The coolies are the originators or causes of victory. In India, if coolies ask for more pay European Mills will disappear. We must see that Mill coolies ask for more pay. We must do tit for tat to the Europeans. They do not care for the Factory Act. They do not grant holidays. They give very small pay, but extract more work.

In Tuticorin they exact work out of little children. When people come to inspect the Mills children are concealed. The Government take no notice. They keep their eyes shut. To attain our object we must work cunningly. If we cause loss to them, we will do so. There are two ways of doing thus, by doing some injury to machinery or by striking work. It is the labourers that are the capitalists, the protectors of Government, masters of the world. There is nothing they cannot conquer. It is my intention to communicate to the Mill coolies these two ways. I request them to adopt the second course suggested."

This was followed by a speech by Chidambaram Pillay who said:—"Certain merchants are still assisting the Madura Company. I am not going to urge them any more. Some people came to me and asked if they could do any harm to such traders, but I dissuaded them from doing so. They replied that they would do so come what may. I do not think it is right to pursue the second course of action alone suggested by Siva. It seems so me right to do injury to machinery also, and by any means to attain our object. I can stop the working of she Mills."

The audience on this occasion numbered about 3,000 men. The Inspector also was with him, and witness sent up the report.

On inquiry we learn that at a very low computation the Endowment Fund for the proposed Seva Sadan must come up to about three lakhs of rupees to start with. Till this amount has been collected the two promoters of the movement undertake to provide the interest on it. This will, of course, have to be largely supplemented by periodical contributions and subscriptions. An influential committee will be shortly formed for the purpose, and negotiations taken up for the purchase or hiring of a suitable residence, the employment of a staff and other preliminaries. It is also hoped that a Hindu Charity Trust may be diverted to the aid of this excellent institution.

A correspondent writes:—India seems destined to have a revival of the elephant, viz, the new "Jumbo" motors to run on a single rail flush with the ground with no lateral support whatever, with the power of the Leviathan and the gait of the elephant. Costing only Rs. 6,000 a mile, including cars and motors, it can deal with as much traffic as a 2 ft. 6 in. gauge light railway, and charging only two-thirds ordinary cart hire can repay its entire cost in six months. Mr. Spring wrote some fourteen years ago in his book on "Railed Roads" that light lines cost from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 a mile, and that when the engineer is born who can make a light railway for about Rs. 5,000 a mile, no town within 20 miles of the railway lines will be without its Railway. Mr. H. W. Allen, C. E., Yercaud, formerly District Board Engineer, Salem, is the inventor of the "Blondin."

Advice To Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

BACK FROM THE FROZEN NORTH.

On 20th January 1850, the "Investigator," under Captain McClure, and the "Enterprise," under Captain Collinson, sailed from Plymouth in search of the Franklin expedition, which had been swallowed up by the Frozen North since 1845. Eighteen months afterwards the "Investigator" entered a little inlet in Bank's Land, and nearly five years after they left England McClure and his crew, rescued by the "Resolute" reached home again, having failed to find Franklin, but succeeding in proving the existence of a North-West Passage. The "Investigator" was left behind in the ice of Mercy Bay; and now comes the news from America that whalers, during the exceptional mildness of last summer, found the old warship almost in the same condition as when McClure left her. The famous ship has, it seems, been liberated from the ice, and it is hoped in the ensuing summer to tow her to British Columbia.

THE FATE OF THE "EREBUS" AND THE "TERROR."

Once before, the "Investigator" had gone to the Arctic to search for Franklin, on that occassion in command of Sir James Ross, and several other fruitless expeditions followed the "Investigator's" second attempt; but not until the late Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock—then Captain McCintock—went North in the "Fox" in 1857 was the fate of the Franklin Expedition made clear. McClintock found in King William's Land documents stating that Sir John Franklin had died in June 1847, and that the "Erebus" and the "Terror" were abandoned a year later by the crews, when 105 officers and men were still alive. Reports by Esquimaux left no doubt that eventually all the members of the expedition succumbed to the hardships they encountered and many bodies were found, together with a great number of relics of the two ships.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE SIR LEOPO McCLINTOCK.

The Royal Society, the Royal Geographical Society, and Trinity House have undertaken the expense of a memorial to the late Sir Leopold McClintock in Westminster Abbey, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter. The memorial will consist of an alabaster slab, to be placed underneath the monument to Sir John Franklin, whose fate was definitely ascertained by Sir Leopold during his celebrated expedition in the "Fox." The inscription will be as follows:

"HERE ALSO IS COMMEMORATED
ADMIRAL SIR LEOPOLD McCLINTOCK
1819-1907
DISCOVERER OF THE FATE OF FRANKLIN
IN 1859."

In view of the discovery in the Far North the erection of the memorial is oppertune.

WHERE SWEDENBORG WAS BURIED.

The Swedish Church, from which the remains of Emanuel Swedenborg, were removed, is situated in Prince's-square, Wapping, not far from the spot where the Danish Church formerly stood. It is a quaint early Georgian structure of brick, built about 1728, and possesses many architectural characteristics of that period. A curious feature is the lantern-tower, from which the pastor could spy Scandinavian ships coming up the river, and calculate his congregation. Swedenborg was buried beneath the altar; but his coffin was violated, and the head abstracted for a time by some sea-faring phrenologist. This interesting old edifice will shortly be demolished for lack of a flock, and the foundation transferred to the West End, where there is at present no Swedish place of worship.

AN OXFORD ENGAGEMENT.

An interesting event to many Oxonians is the engagement of Miss Dorothea Chavasse and the Rev. G. Foster Carter. Miss Chavasse is the eldest daughter of the Bishop of Liverpool—who was for merly Principal of Wycliffe Hall—and sister of the twin athletes who represented Oxford in the "sprint" races at the Olympic sports. Mr. Carter, who is one of the coming men of the Evangelical party, took two "firsts" when Scholar of Brasenose, and was recently appointed by the Simeon Trustees to succeed Canon Christopher in the rectory of St. Aldate's, the church which was "sold to build a dining-room s by Pembroke College.

THE PUBLICAN AND THE BREWER.

He knew there was a great difference between the social status of the publican and the brewer. When a man owned a public-house he was a publican, but when a man owned 500 public-houses he was a brewer, and could dine with the local gentry and have the Bishop of the diocese to stay with him when he was attending a confirmation. There was no comparison between the respectability of the two callings. Therefore, the Government had done what they had done.—Mr. Birrell, M.P.

MANY SUPERMEN.

If a Superman be really needed Christianity has long insisted on the need for one, or, rather, for many, for a world of Supermen.—J. K. Mozley, in "Contemporary Review."

WHAT IS LOVE?

Sweet, what is love? 'Tis not the crown of kings,
Nay, nor the fire of white seraphic wings!
Is it a child's heart leaping while he sings?
Even so say I;
Even so say I.

Love like a child around our world doth run,
Happy, happy, happy for all that God hath done,
Glad of all the little leaves dancing in the sun,
Even so say I;
Even so say I.

Sweet, what is love? 'Tis not the burning bliss
Angels know in heaven! God blows the world a kiss,
Wakes on earth a wild-rose! Ah, who knows not this?
Even so say I;
Even so say I.

Love, love is kind! Can it be far away,
Lost in a light that blinds our little day?
Seems it a great thing? Sweetheart, answer nay,
Even so say I;
Even so say I.

Sweet, what is love? The dust beneath our feet,
Whence breaks the rose and all the flowers that greet
April and May with lips and heart so sweet;
Even so say I;
Even so say I.

Love is the dust whence Eden grew so fair,
Dust of the dust that set my lover there,
Ay, and wrought the gloriole of Eve's gold hair,
Even so say I;
Even so say I.

Also the springing spray, the little topmost flower
Swung by the bird that sings a little hour,
Earth's climbing spray into the heaven's blue bower,
Even so say I;
Even so say I.

From "Drake: An English Epic," by Alfred Noyes, in "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1908.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes:—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

CONCERNING OLGA NETHERSOLE.

According to a Detroit newspaper, Miss Olga Nethersole is to produce in New York, towards the end of the summer, a wonderful love tragedy, in which the actress will play the part of a woman who in real earnest falls madly in love with a man, and signifies the same, so to speak, by strangling him on his wedding night—that is, on the night she has trapped him from his brand new bride by a message falsely declaring his favourite sister (an Anarchist) to be in danger of her life. Miss Nethersole's part is said to be "a somewhat emotional one." So one might have imagined. Miss Olga Nethersole used to be rather fascinated by mad people some years ago, and would often visit lunatic asylums for what she called "impressions of veiled sanity of a high and spiritual order." Probably, this morbidity of taste may be accounted for in the fact that the very first audience Miss Olga Nethersole acted before was an audience of mad people.

A TRYING DEBUT.

It was at Colney Hatch, and the experience was not by any means a pleasant one; for, when the young actress (she was only twelve at the time) made her appearance on the stage, a poor, mad creature at the back of the hall—a woman who had once been beautiful—rose from her seat, and tried to make a dash for the front, screaming the while that Miss Nethersole was her own child. A trying moment for a "first appearance"; but, when the woman had been quieted down, the little actress struggled bravely for the voice which she thought at first had been frozen up within her, and, finding it, gave a highly creditable account of her part in the play.

A STAR'S RETURN.

Miss Ada Reeve, who makes her reappearance before London playgoers as the heroine of the next musical comedy at the Apollo, which is being produced by her husband, Mr. Wilfrid Cotton, has been on the stage practically all her life. Her father and mother were members of the stock companies of Fechter, Phelps, Kean, and Macready, and afterwards of Frederick Wright's "repertoire" company; and it was in one of Mr. Wright's productions that Miss Reeve made her first appearance at the age of six. It was some ten years after this that Miss Ada Reeve became a popular variety favourite by her singing of the tomboy song, "What Do I Care?" at the London Pavilion. Following that, her next performance of conspicuous account was her "merry widow" in "The Gay Parisienne" at the Duke of York's, and since then it has been success, and nothing but success, for her all along the line.

A RUMOUR AND A COMPOSER.

Many playgoers will, hope that there is nothing wrong with the rumour which alleges M. Andre Messager, the composer of the unforgettable "Veronique," to be at work, by contract, upon a new comedy opera for Shaftesbury Avenue use. His music is always of the daintiest and most melodious order, and, although his style is in every sense popular, he can compose a perfectly effective finale without piling on the agony with drums, cymbals, and trombones. Messager was last heard in London through the medium of the Stock Exchange Dramatic and Operatic Society, whose members, some few weeks since, gave a most creditable performance of his pretty opera, "Miretta," at the Adelphi; and it was remarked then, by two or three of the critics present, that London would be the better, in its light operatic department, for another score from his pen. Some one of authority in the musical stage world must have overheard the remark.

MESSAGER'S ENGLISHNESS.

M. Andre Messager is thoroughly English but for two things—he is French by birth, and French by name. He models his life upon English manners and customs he speaks our language as if he had known no other since his natal day; he much prefers the English climate to his own; and he married an English lady—to wit, the beautiful Miss Hope Temple, whose song, "An Old Garden," a typical English ballad in sentiment, as well as musical style, is the one he likes "best of all" (a quotation therefrom) of her compositions. Madame Messager, who was a Miss Davies before her marriage, and a sister of the late Miss Ada Lewis-Hill, took her professional name of "Hope Temple" from a lamp fixed above the portals of a small house of prayer in Scarborough. She had written one or two songs, and was casting about in her mind for a pretty and attractive name to appear before the public under, when her eye was arrested by the gas-lit title of the Scarborough temple of hope, and she decided then and there that Hope Temple should be inscribed with equal clearness upon the covers of all her works composed and to be composed. It is curious that, as a Temple, she should have had a brother who made a great musical comedy reputation as a Hall—the late "Owen Hall," otherwise James Davies.

A JUDGE OF EGGS.

For that of a composer, Messager's boyhood was unique. It is quite usual for a great musician to tell of the days when he was put to uncongenial commercial work, which rasped and grated against his artistic soul until, unable to bear the rasping and the grating any longer, he ran away from his apprenticeship and became the musical director of a travelling waxwork exhibition. One is continually hearing of that sort of thing. But one is seldom told the story that M. Andre Messager can tell—that, when he was a youth, he was in the egg and cheese trade, and thoroughly enjoyed the experience. For many years he worked and worked heartily and happily, at a wholesale provision merchant's in the East-End of London, and, although he composed music in his spare time, he cannot remember ever having looked upon eggs and cheese with a withering scorn, and wished himself a corpse upon the tomb of Handel.

A SHILLING PROFESSIONAL.

"When Knights Were Bold" has entered upon its fifteenth month of life and prosperity at Wyndham's—which proves at least one important thing: that Mr. James Welch was not intended for serious parts. It is dangerous to linger too lovingly upon the early achievments of one's youth, and Mr. Welch, who made his first appearance on the stage as a sentimental "Juvenile," was evidently musing too softly and tenderly upon that event when he dragged himself into the belief, some years ago, that "New Clowning" was not worthy of him, and that he ought to be drawing tears as "The Heroic Stubbs" Mr. Welch's first professional engagement was at the Bijou Opera House, in Liverpool; he played a "lover bold" in a silly comedy called "Coercion," and he recalls that, while the heroine had a smile that wouldn't come off, he had a moustache that would. And it was fortunate that it did, for while the gum lasted the agony of the actor was great. "Come out of that there fur; I knows yer by yer feet," was only one of the rude things that fell upon his heart from the gallery that night. But he bore the ordeal so bravely that, at the end of the show, to which Mr. Welch had contributed his services merely in an amateur way (in more than one sense), the manager of the Bijou made him a professional actor on the spot by presenting him with a shilling. He bored a hole through his first salary, and put it on his key-chain; and there it hangs to-day, to remind the owner that he is worth heaps more than that as a comic actor.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 30.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	86 9/16	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	99 11/16	9/16	
2½ do. Govt. Securities	63 3/8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	24 11/16	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 3/4	un	chgd
Do. in New York	53 1/2		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·11		1
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·44		1/4
Do. do. do. New York	4·87		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	Mar 19
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 3/4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 1/4	1/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 1/2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1/3 23/32 unchanged.

Closing tone of Silver.—Quiet.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000.

Rs. 20,000 were allotted to Bombay.

Rs. 3,00,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 3,20,000 at 1s. 3 d. 32d.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale ... ...Rs. 1,40,000

Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 10,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 1,50,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Bills on Bombay ... Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots .. ... Steady with increased demand

Futures ... ...Steady.

East Indian ... ...Easier.

Manchester ... ...Dull.

Total Sales ... ...8,000 bales

Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 „

Imports ... ... 2,000 „

Mid-Americans... ... ... 5·16—61

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 3/16—unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
4·72 +03	4·72 +07	4·71 +07	4·70 +06
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
4·65 +06	4·60 +03	4·53 +06	4·54 +06	4·53 +06

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ...10,000 bales

Do. do. last year ... ...13,000 „

Exports to Great Britain ... ... 1,000 „

Do. to Continent ... ...

Spot Cotton—9·90 +10

Futures—Month of May, 8·23+18 } Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later partially under realizing.

Do. Do. July 8·25+15 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 3/16 unchgd.

Futures—Month of May ... } Mutilated.
Do do July ... }

Closing tone of futures—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	...	...	d. 4 3/32
F. G. Broach	...	...	d. 4 3/32
Good Broach	...	...	d. 4 1/32
Fine Bhownagger	...	...	d. 4 3/32
F. G. Bhownagger	...	...	d. 4 1/32
Good Bhownagger	...	...	d. 4 1/32
Fine Oomras	...	...	d. 4 3/32
F. G. Oomras	...	...	d. 4 1/32
Good Oomras	...	...	d. 4 1/32
Good M. G. Oomras	...	...	d. 4 1/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	...	...	d. 4 3/32
Fine Bengals	...	...	d. 3 31/32
F. G. Bengals	...	...	d. 3 31/32
Good Bengals	...	...	d. 3 31/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	...	...	d. 4 3/32
Good Khandeish	...	...	d. 4 1/32
F. G. Khandeish	...	...	d. 4 1/32

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed –

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 o/o ex-ship 56 3/4

April-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet but steady.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship.—47 May-June—Buyers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 unchanged.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3 5 1/2 Value.

Arrivals :—

"Polynesia."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Rupees	353	Porebunder	M Mackenzie & Co
1 do do	2,000	Abbas	
1 do do	600	Muscat	
1 Bag Rupees	2,300	Dwarka	R Shewjee
2 Bundles Sovs.	4,590	Muscat	Sundry Importers
Rupees	7,945		
5 Packages Sovs.	24,105		
Gold Coins	10,732	Jeddah	
Rupees	3,125		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [30TH APRIL, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 19th March.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. „ 26th „
Bank of Bombay ... 8 per cent. „ 16th April.
Bank of Madras ... 9 per cent. „ 11th Feb.

Money :—

The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 16 lacs up. Neither the Bank of Bengal nor the Bank of Bombay has made any alteration in their official minimum.

Exchange :—

The Market has been steady to-day at 1 3 27-32 T.T. and 1 3 7-8 for Demand Bank Bills, while the general buying rate for credits was 1 4 1-16 3 months sight. It was, however, possible to still place credits at 1 4 1-32 3 months' sight for the mail but altogether very few bills have been offered. Out of the half million offered, the Government of India sold to-day on the Secretary of State £2,05,000 at 1 3 29-32 demand. Far Eastern rates have been weak to-day and close as under.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight	.. 1s. 4 1/32 to 1/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight—1s. 4 5/32 to 3/16d.	
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	168 1/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	137 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	134 1/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	179 1/2

Government Paper :—

To-day has been the settling day in this market and a fair business has been translated. Owing to dear money the bulls have had rather a poor time of it and in the pressure of offering the market was ultimately forced down to 95½ ready and 95 11/16 for the next settlement in May. After the accounts was settled rates again improved and at the close there were buyers at 95⅝ ready and 95 11/16 for the May settlement. Calcutta market has been steady throughout the day at 96 for ready and forward.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	...	Rs. 95·10
1st Settlement	... ...	...	„ 95·13

Bullion :—

On Wednesday the price of Bar silver in London closed unchanged at 24 11-16 for cash and 24 3-4 for delivery forward in two months. New York closed 1-8 down at 53 1-2. Locally the market has been weak in tone. In the morning ready bars were quoted at 64 9-16 ex-duty, but in view to a report that there will be large shipments by the mail steamer leaving London this week, the dealers have been offering bars rather freely with the result that ready bars close weak at 64 3-16 ex-duty. Forward bars are quoted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	64	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	3	0
Ditto 2nd do. ...	62	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Owing to the advance advised in the messages to hand this morning from America and Liverpool, the market shows signs of steadying, and though the demand is small, a better feeling prevails. Bengals are in request and business has been done for May delivery at Rs. 173. The markets closes steady as under.

In ready cotton there was a better demand by shippers, chiefly for Bengals and Oomras, and mills were buying quietly.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	217	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kumpti	209	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	198/7	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	189	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	188	
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	183	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	180	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	186/7	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	173	
Good Bagalkot Bijapur ...	191	
Good Westerns	192	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	213/14	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone... ... ... Firm.

Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales

Total Imports ... ... 5,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.
4·78	4·78	4·77	4·76	4·72
+06	+06	+06	+06	+07
S.-O.	**O.-N.**	**N.-D.**	**D.-J.**	
4·67	4·62	4·60	4·60	
+07	+07	+06	+07	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is easier with less doing. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 8 0 B. T.

May ... ... „ 8 12 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market continues steady, but the demand is limited. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore Ready... Rs. 9 2 0 B. T.

„ „ May ... „ 9 7 0 R. T.

Yellow Gujerat Ready ... „ 10 3 0 B. T.

„ Cawnpore, „ ... „ 10 0 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet but steady and we quote as under :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ... ... Rs. 54 8 0

Muggy ... ... „ 54 0 0

Yellow Hingunghat ... ... „ 57 0 0

„ Secunderabad ... „ 55 8 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 9 0

May... ... ... „ 10 13 6 R. T.

Tone—Easier.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 30 0 0

May ... ... „ 30 0 0

Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 25 8 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... ...Rs. 5 8 0

Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts— Rs. 44 0 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 6 4 9 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,390
India	63 1/2
Indian Specie Bank	52 1/2

Mills :—

David	372 1/2
Manoskji Petit	3,057 1/2 X. D.

Presses—

New Mofussil	675

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	267 1/2
Central India Mills Co. Ld	375 X. D.
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,035

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	555
Amritsar-Patti	112
Tapti-Valley	427 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	4,378	bales.
Wheat	4,696	cwts.
Linseed	5,899	„
Rapeseed	11,934	„
Gingellyseed	394	„
Poppyseed	9,725	„
Groundnuts	373	„
Castorseed	6,300	„
Bice	7,403	„
Myrabollams	10,113	„
Cottonseed	15,348	„
Mowraseed	nil	„
Gram	1,937	„
Joowar	772	„
Maize	58	„

KARACHI FREIGHT REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 30.

There is no improvement to note in the Freight M i or are there any signs of business coming out.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,387½
Bank of India	100	50	5 „	63½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,445
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1¼ „	70 28
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	53
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	4 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 670

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	100
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	10	200
Broach City	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French	500	500	35	xd. 490
Godavery Valley	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	40	480½
Hindustan P & M	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton	125	125	11¼	155
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Mammar Manufg.	250	250	25	272
New East Indian	1,000	1,000	75	1,010
New Monfussil Co.	400	400	50	610
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	485
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co.	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P.	150	50	12	125

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	515
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	xd 185
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	457
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	750
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	715
Bombay United	250	250	10	xd 485
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,840
Central India	500	500	85	1
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,010
Coronation Mills	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	800
Crescent	100	100	5	97½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,045
David	250	250	20	371½
Emperor Edward	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	325
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,410
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	350
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	320
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	520
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
Indian Manufg.	500	500	15	162
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	35	740
James Greaves	500	500	50	1,150
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	15	350
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	10	135
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	dividend 60	430
Khandesh	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khatao Mackunji	1,000	610	75	1030
Kohinoor	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	710
Leopold	500	500	25	xd. 700
Luxmidas	100	100	3	80
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	40	500
Madras United	1,000	1,000	80	1,540
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	150	3,215
Mysore Spinning	1,000	1,000	175	2875
Mysore Spinning	250	250	.....	55
New Great Eastern	50	50	.....	70
New City of Bombay	200	200	Nil.	200
Phoenix	500	500	20	640
Presidency	100	100	5	xd 100
Queen	1,000	1,000	10	775
Rehman	1000	1,000	10	870
Ripon	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	dividend 50	870
Sassoon Silk	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	970
Sholapur	500	500	40	525
S. Mahratta	1,000	1,000	200	4,250
Standard Mills	250	250	20	172
Sun	500	500	50	1,145
Swadeshi	250	750	25	160
Textile	500	500	45	1,350
Union (V. Gopalji)	500	500	30	1,240
Western India	1,000	1,000	50	300
			10	515

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.	100	100		300
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld.	100	20	¾	13
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	132
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,700
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	32½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 157
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.	O. £10	£10	Nil.	15¾
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	xd 975
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	O. 250 P. 250	250 150	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	267½ 267½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 25	435
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	155
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	200
Kemp and Co.	200	175	yr. 14	205
Karrachee Landing	280	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life Ass.	200	50	p. c. 12½	175
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co.	40	40	p. c. 10	55
Port Canning Co.	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	460
Shivrajpur	A. 10 B. 10	10 10	p. c. 25 Nil.	35 35
Syndicate				
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	90
Sounds and Co.	100	100	Nil.	none 20
Tata Iron Steel Co.	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	dis. 9 dis. 5
Thackerand Co.	100	100	p. c. 20	255
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 1½	38
Tyreacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 40	615

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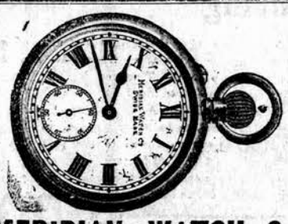
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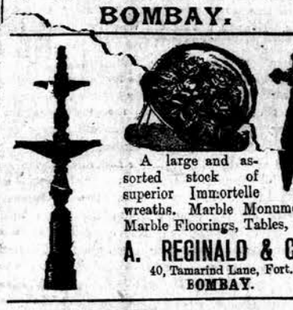
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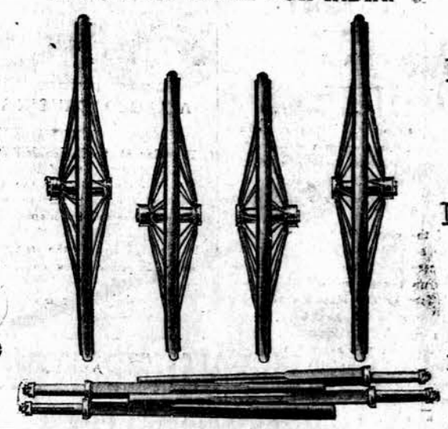
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